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**UNIVERSITÄT
BERN**

**OESCHGER CENTRE
CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH**

Hailstorms evidence from smart-phone users: Crowd-sourced hail size data over Switzerland

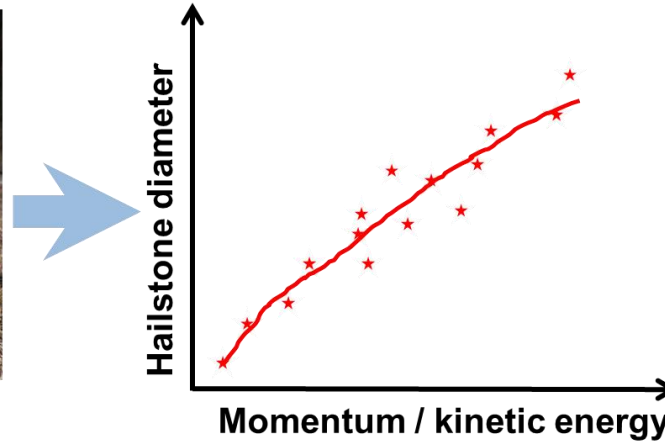
Noti Pascal

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Bern 21.04.2017

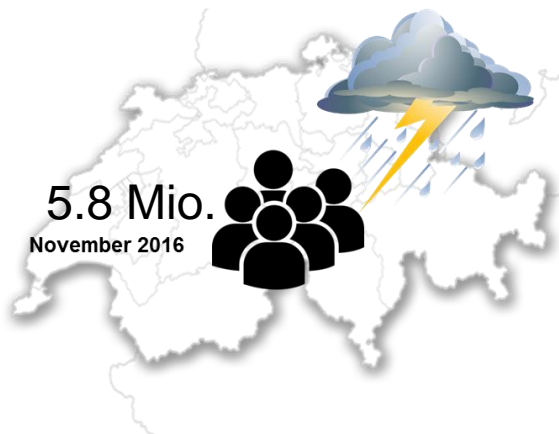
- > Is crowd-sourcing data reliable and usable for the verification of radar-based hail detection algorithms?
- > Do the reported hailstone sizes from the crowd-sourcing and measurements from hail sensors correlate with radar-derived HS (at 5 minute resolution)?
- > June-August 2015 and April-August 2016

inNET Monitoring AG



10 stations
835 impacts

Crowd-source data

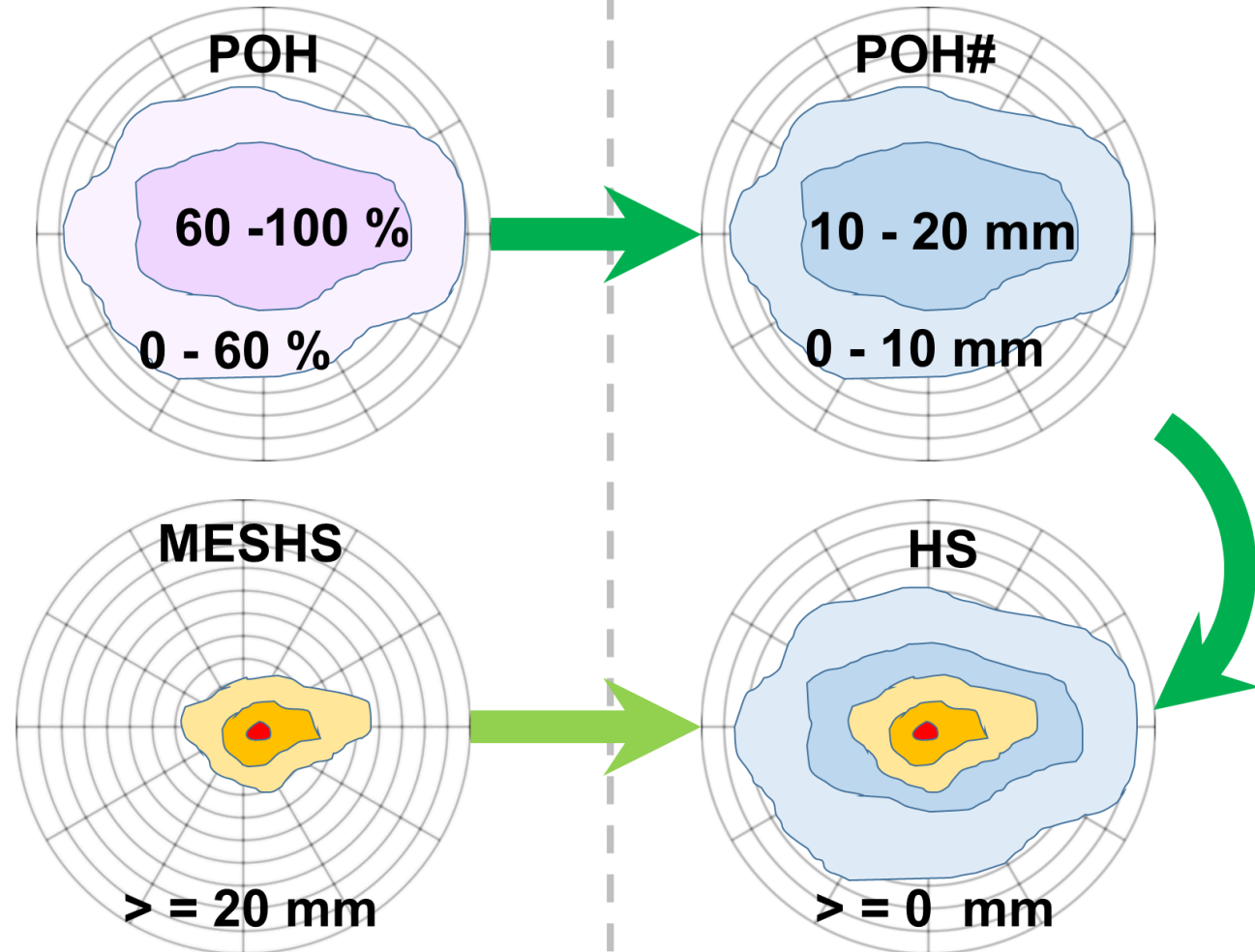


27'031 reports from
MeteoSwiss

3'626 reports from
Mobiliar

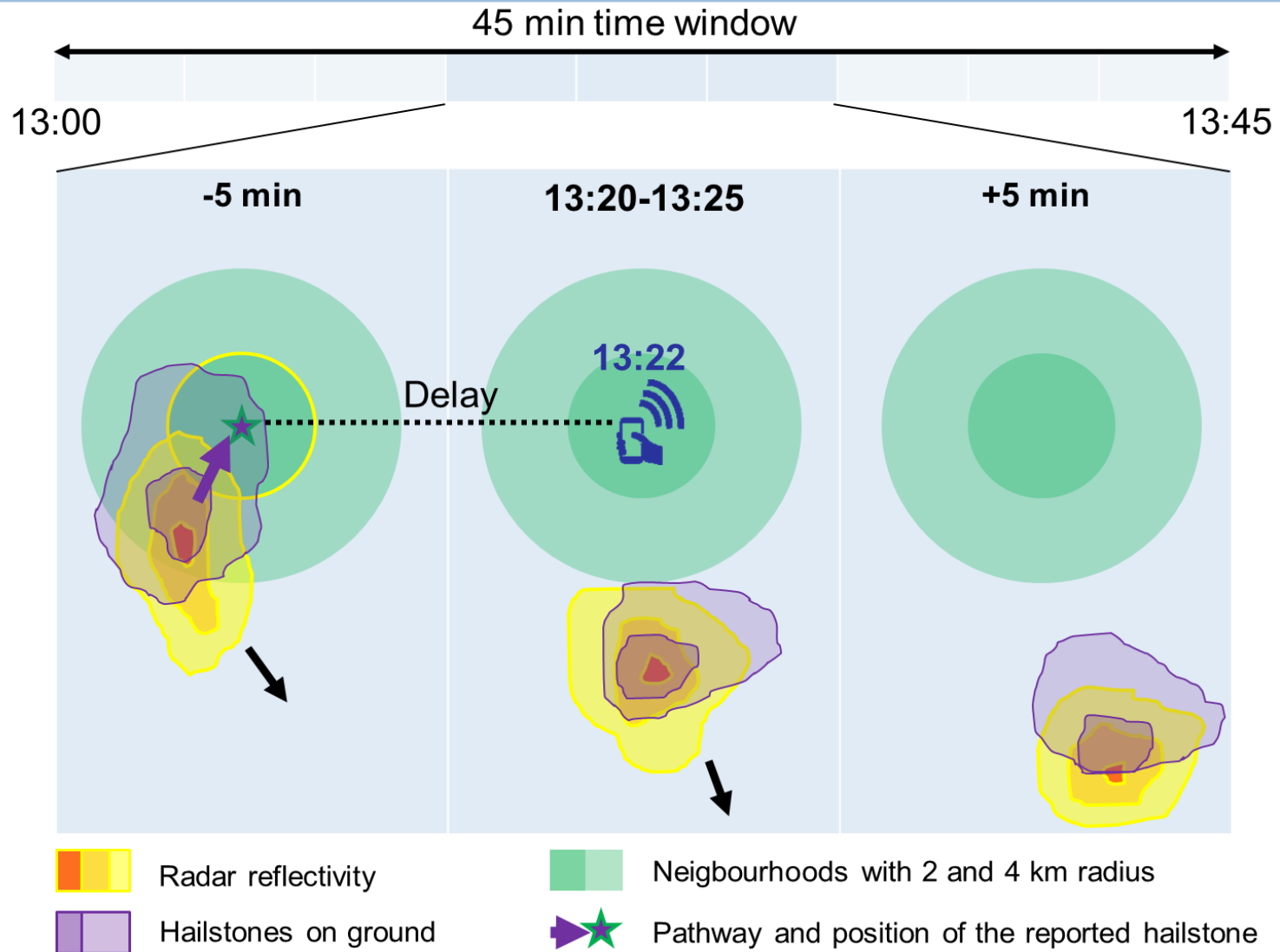
MeteoSwiss Hail Products

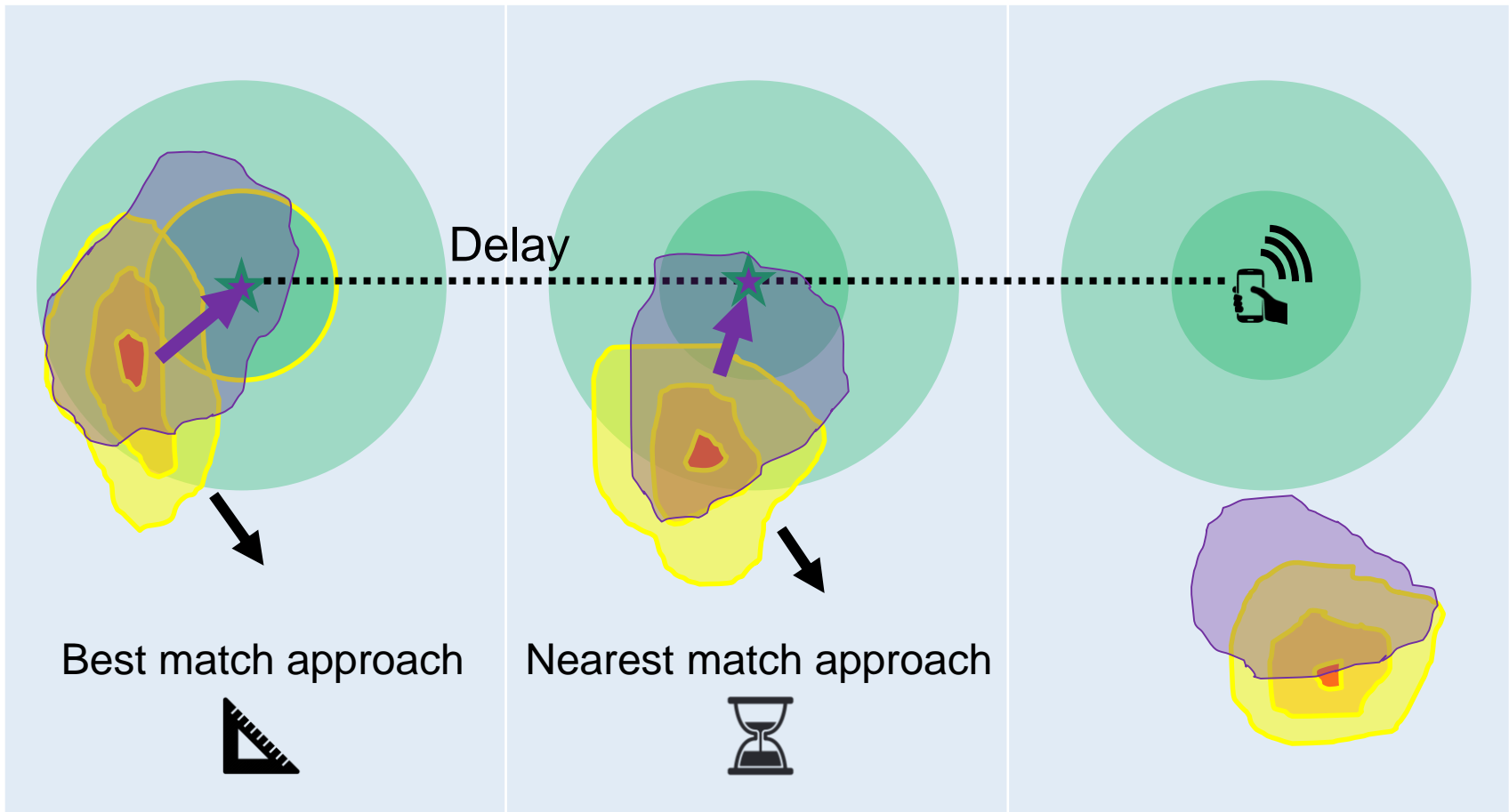
$\Delta z = ET45 - H0$
 $\Delta z > 1.65 \text{ km} \rightarrow 0\%$
 $\Delta z > 5.5 \text{ km} \rightarrow 100\%$
Waldvogel et al. (1979)

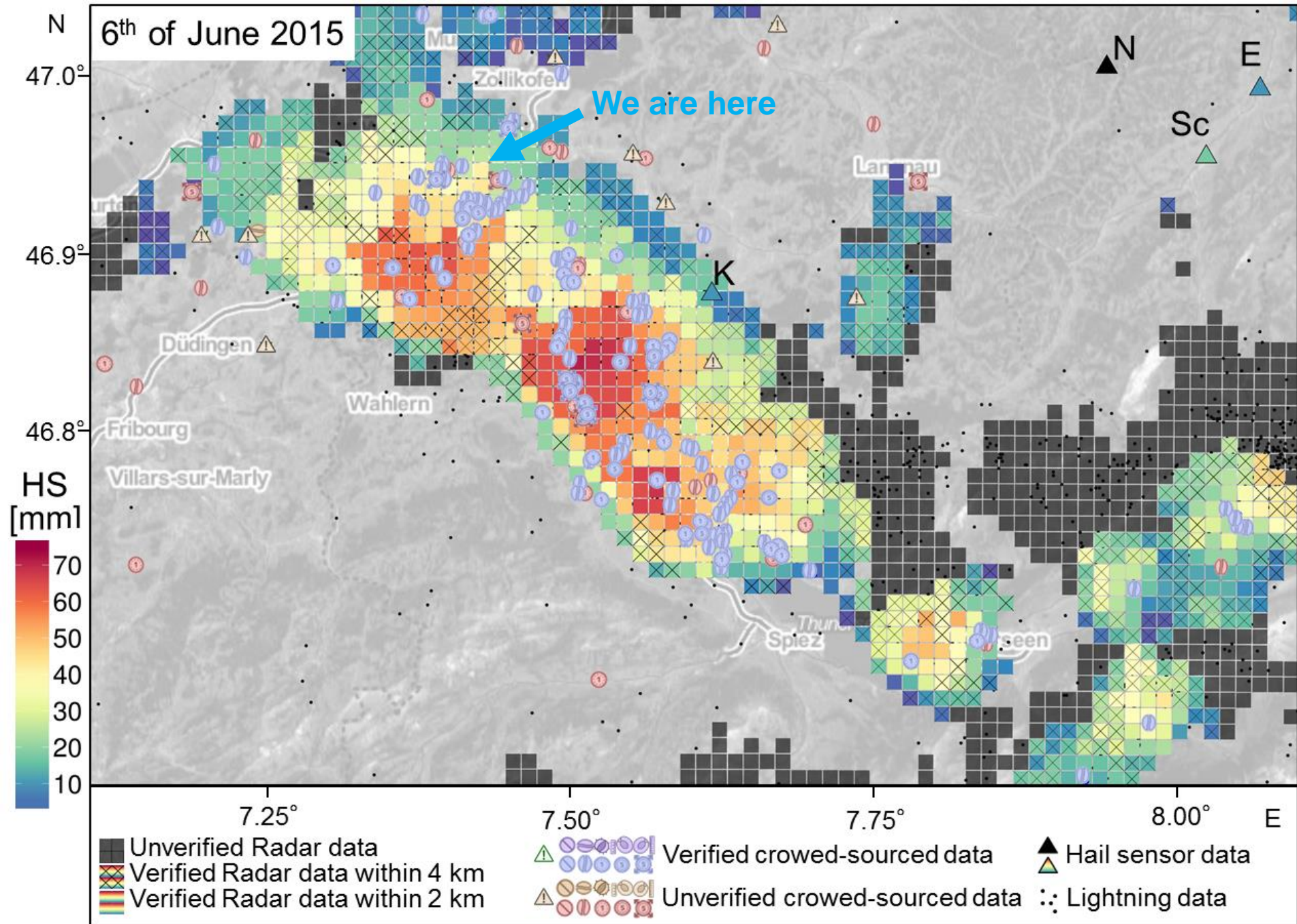


$\Delta z = ET50 - H0$
Treloar. (1998)

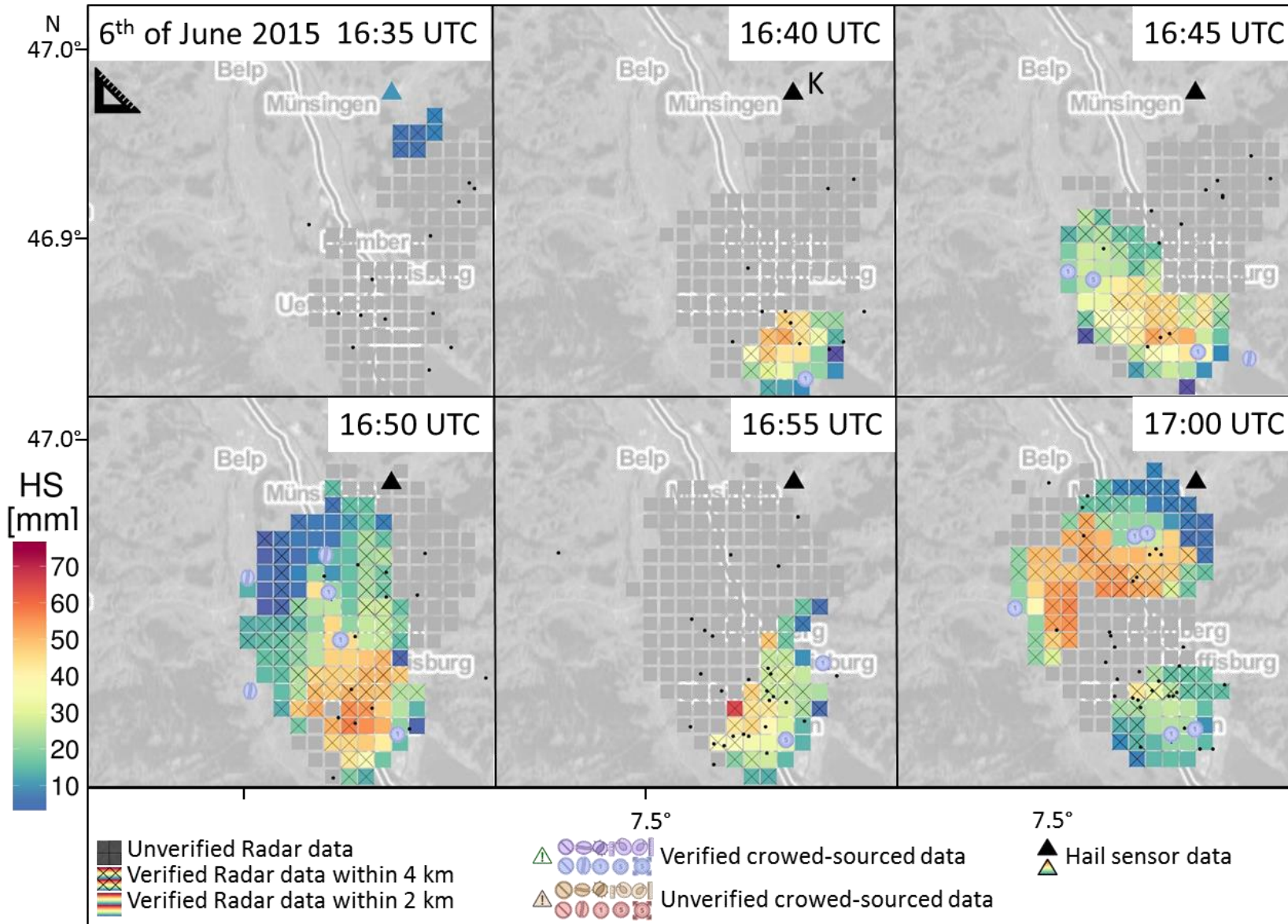
Data & Methods



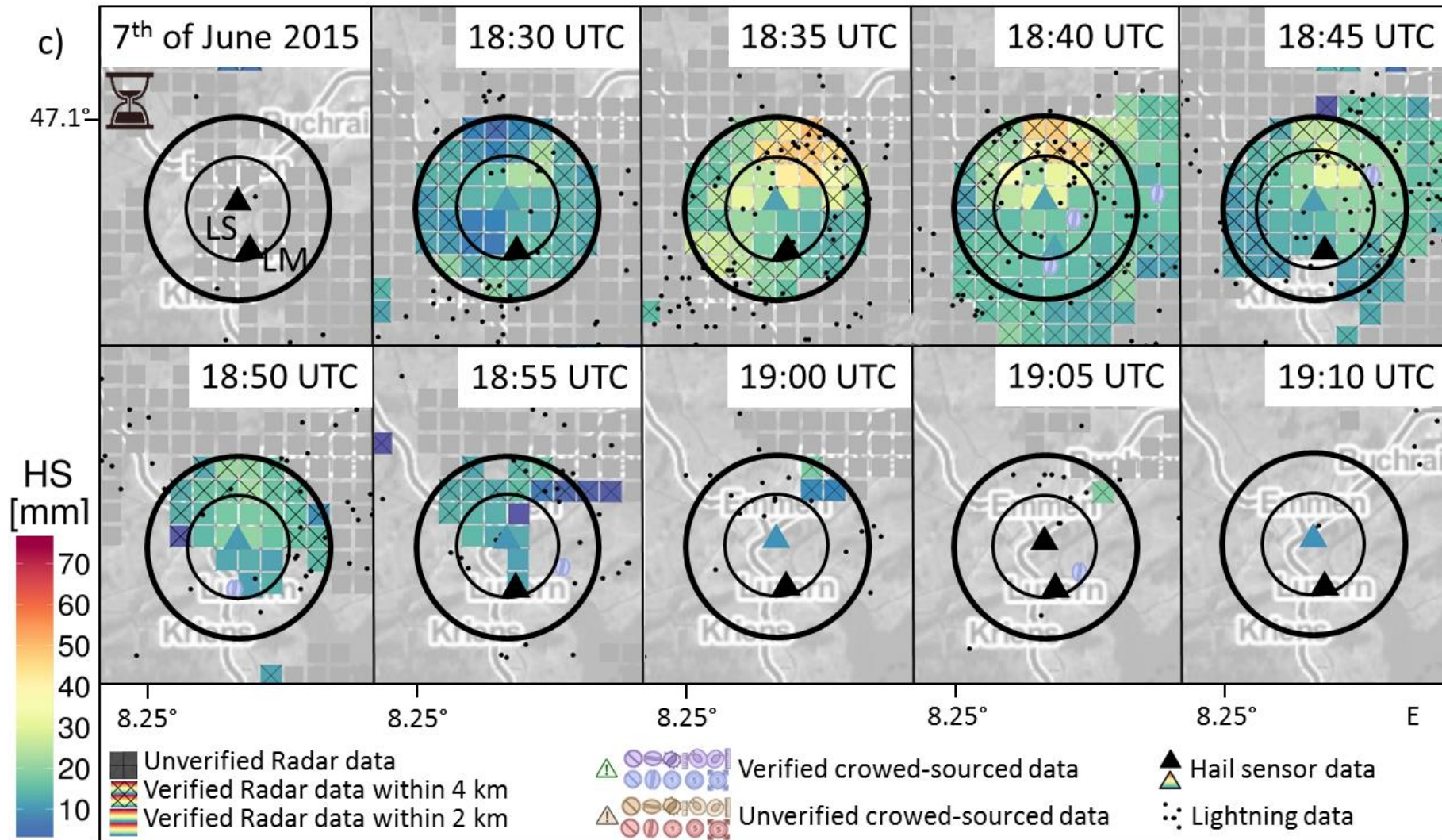


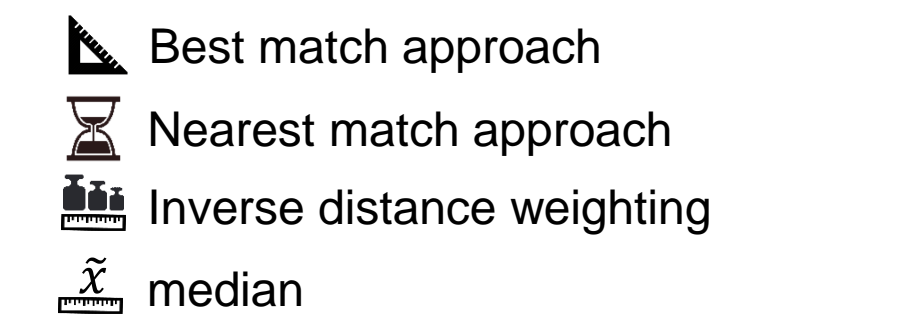
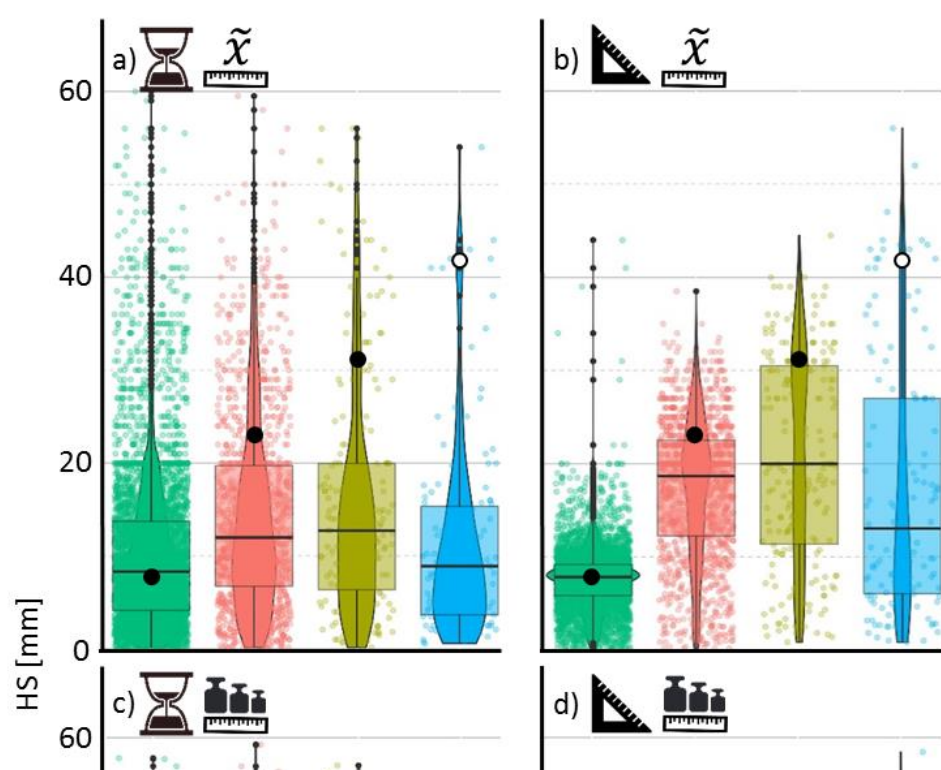
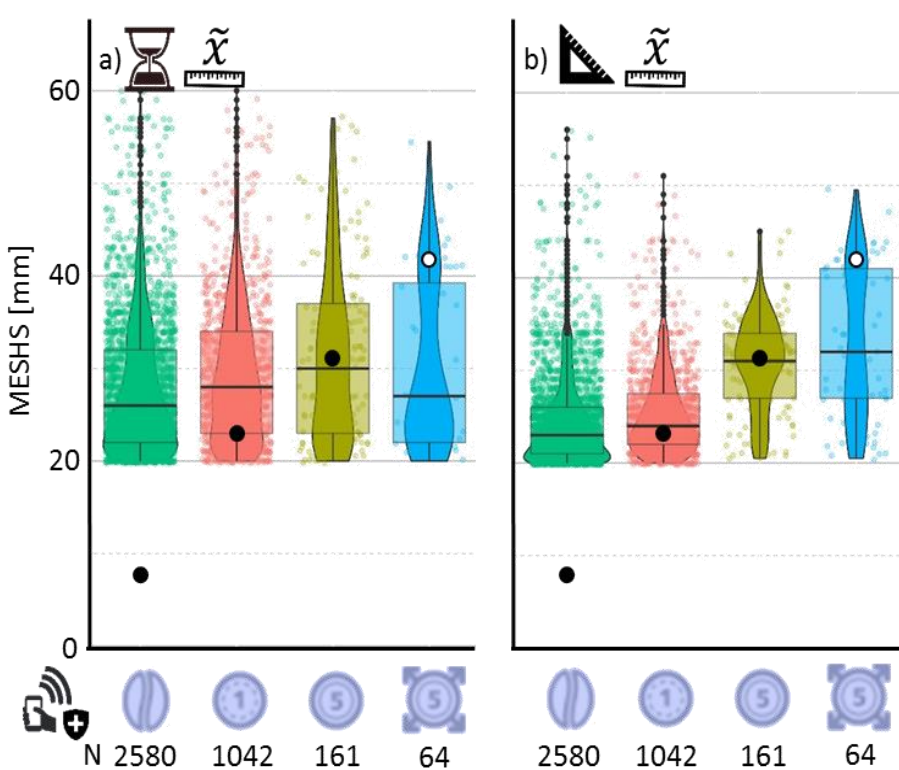


Results



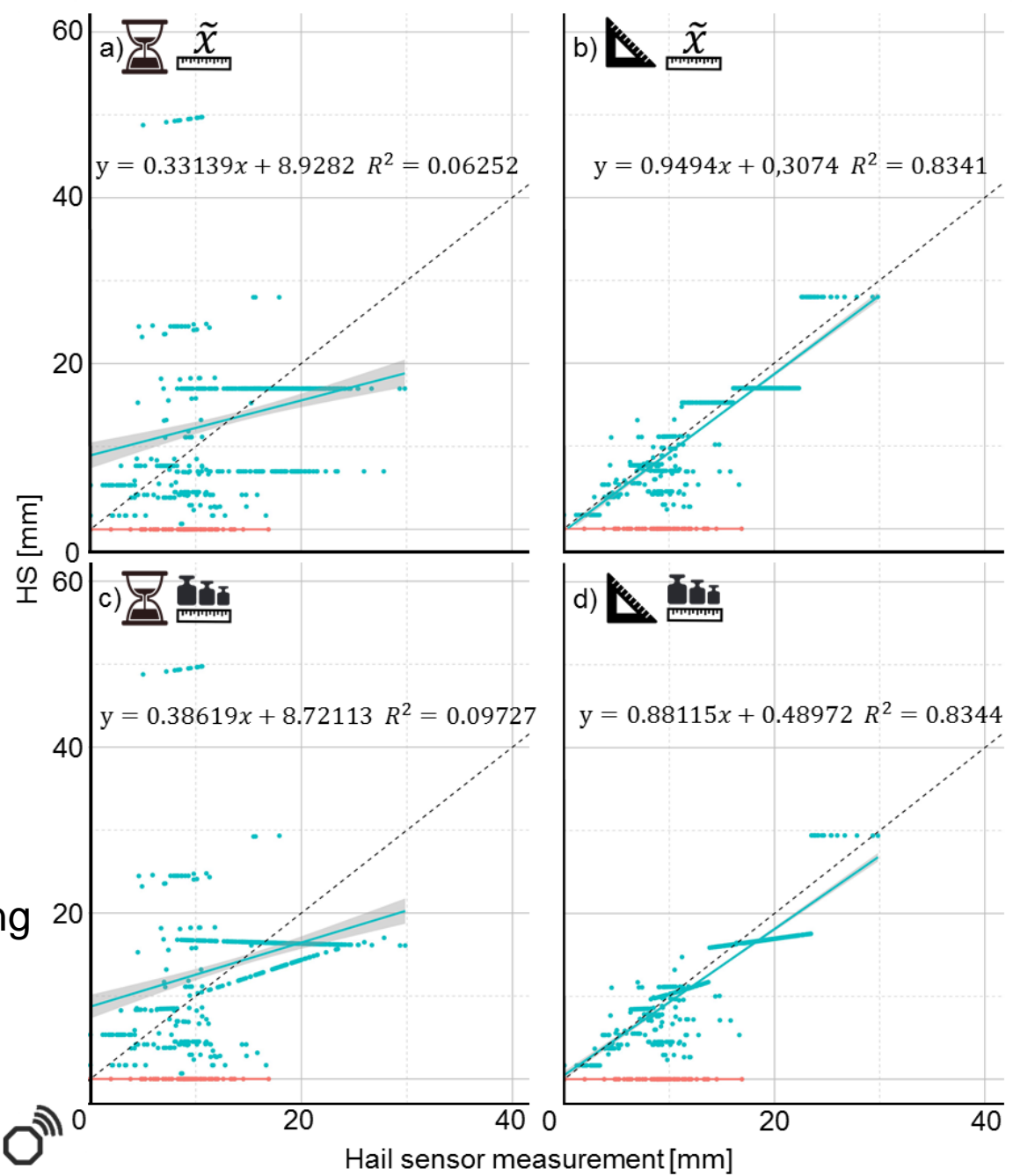
Results





27 % matched reports in total

Results



Best match approach



Nearest match approach



Inverse distance weighting

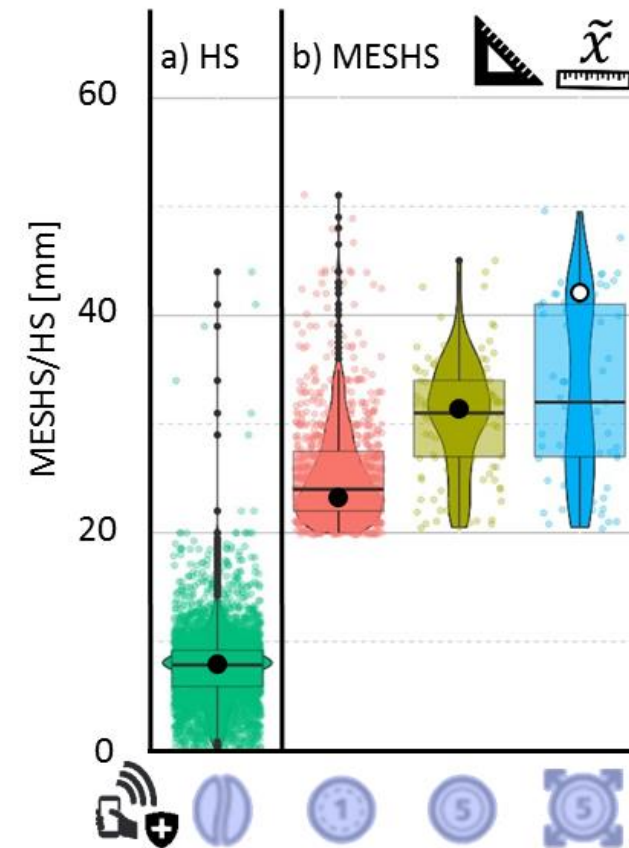


median



Conclusions

- > Matched hail reports 27 %
- > Many false reports
- > High spatial and temporal verification
- > Small hail correlate with HS
- > Medium sized hail correlate with MESHS



- > Temporally longer dataset improves statistics
- > Lists of trusted and unreliable users
- > More reportable sizes
- > Big potential for thunderstorm nowcasting, weather monitoring and for the assessement of insurance damage claims.

Thanks for your attention

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- > Elmore, K. L., Z. Flamig, V. Lakshmanan, B. Kaney, V. Farmer, H. D. Reeves, and L. P. Rothfus (2014). mPING: Crowd-sourcing wather reports for research, *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 95 (9), 1335-1342.
- > Howe, J. (2006), The rise of crowd-sourcing, *Wired Magazine*, 14 (6), 1-4.
- > Hyvärinen, O., and E. Saltikoff (2010), Social media as a source of meteorological observations, *Monthly Weather Review*, 138 (8), 3175-3184.
- > Koole, M., and P. Siegmund (2016), Evaluating the quality and usability of crowd-sourced weahter data, in *EGU General Assembly Conference Abstracts*, vol. 18, 3959.
- > Muller, C., L. Chapman, S. Johnston, C. Kidd, S. Illingworth, G. Foody, A. Overeem, and R. Leigh (2015), Crowdsourcing for climate and atmospheric science: Current status and future potential, *International Journal of Climatology*, 35 (11), 3185-3203.
- > Nisi, L., O. Martius, A. Hering, M. Kunz, and U. Germann (2016), Spatial and temporal distribution of hailstorms in the alpine region: A long-term, high-resolution, radar-based analysis, *Quaterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 142 (697), 1590-1604.
- > Treloar, A. (1998), Vertically integrated radar reflectivity as an indicator of hail size in greater sidney region of Australia, *American Meteorological Society, 19th Conference on Severe Local Storms*, 48-51.
- > Waldvogel, A., B. Federer, and P. Grimm (1979), Criteria for the detection of hail cells, *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, 18 (12), 1521-1525.

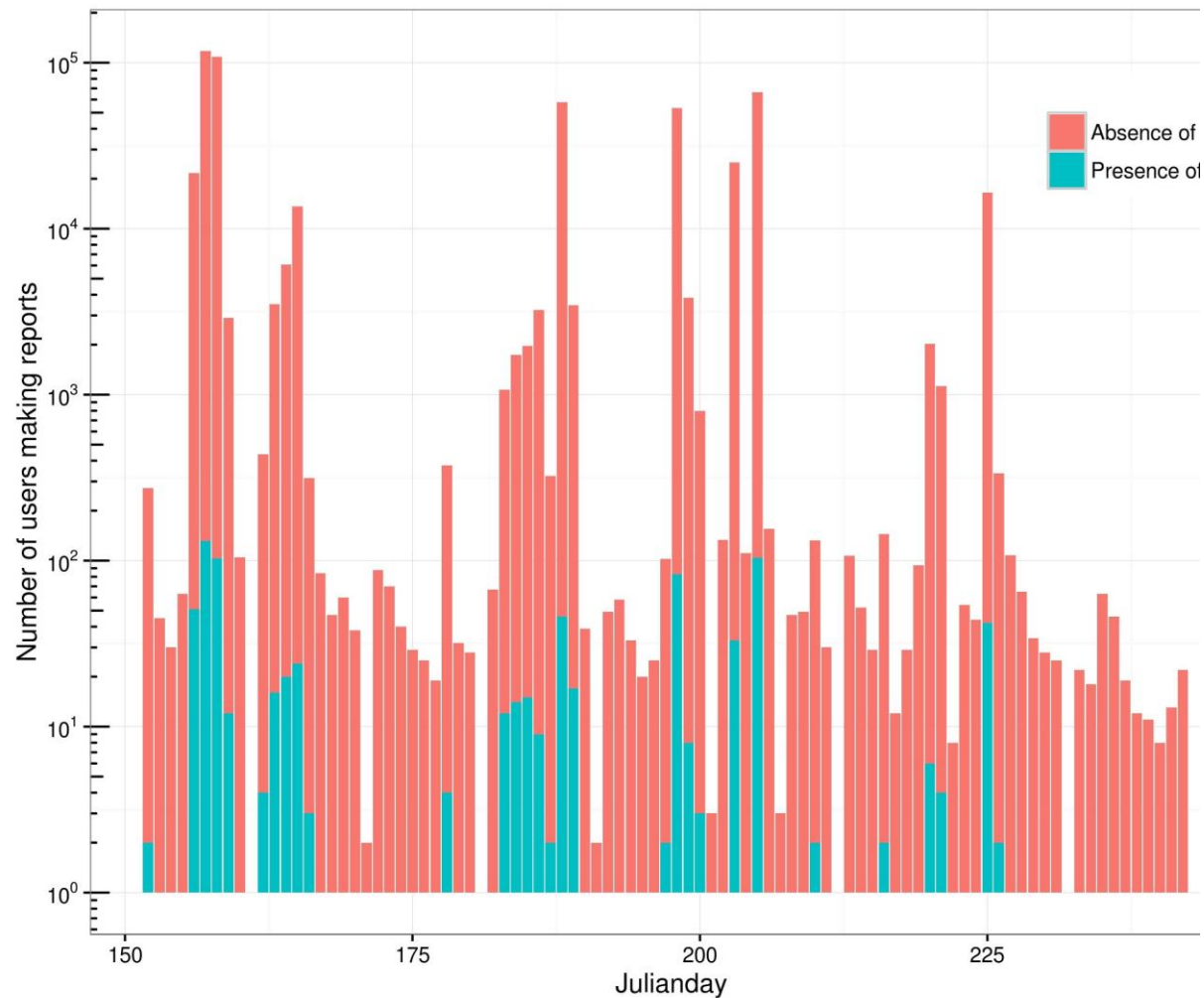
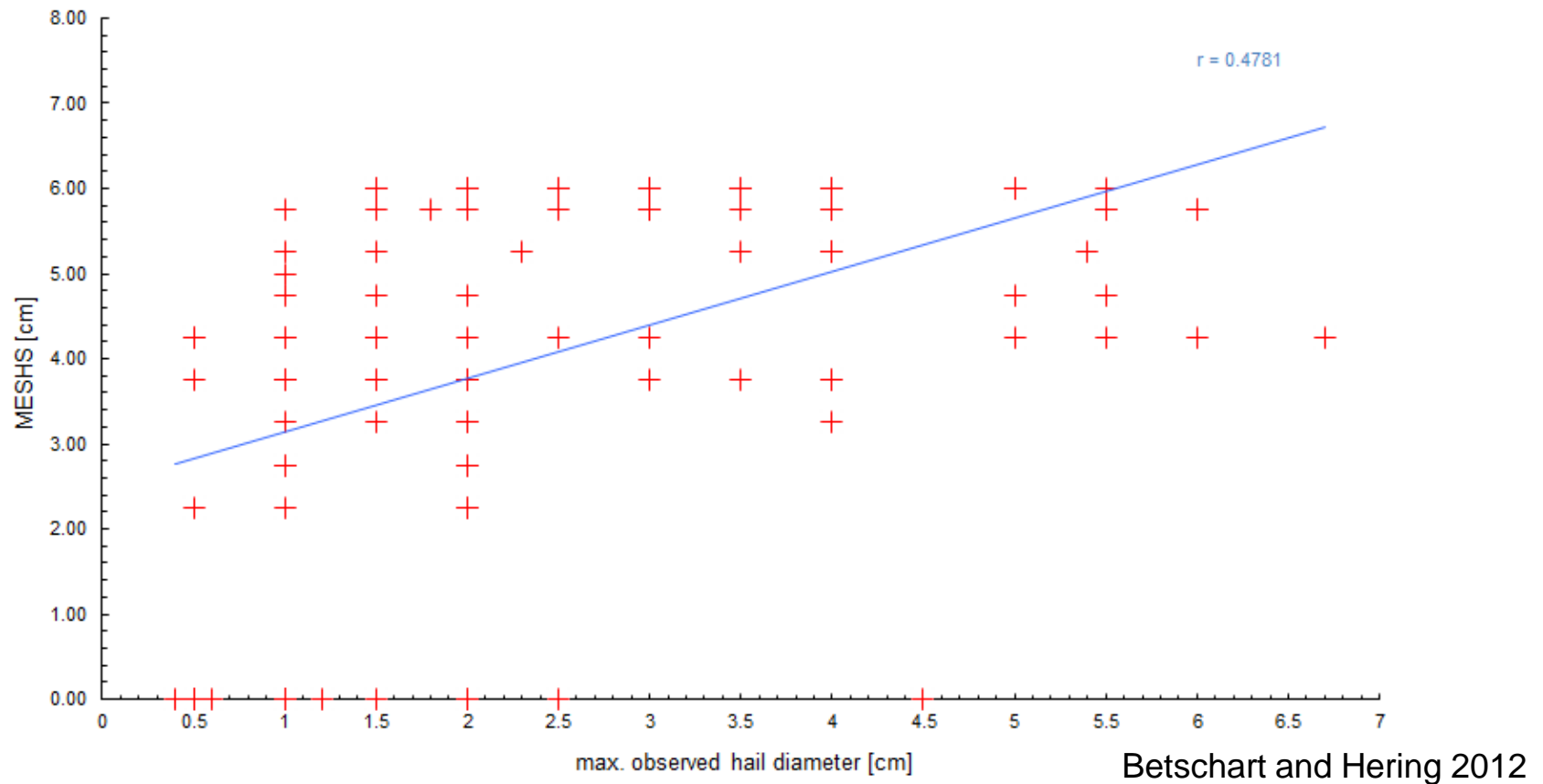
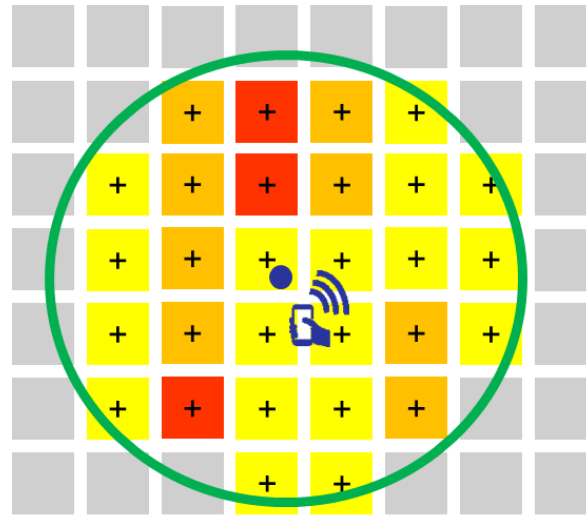


Figure 8: Number of users over time

Correlation of MESH_S_{max} and max. observed hail size



Betschart and Hering 2012







Median

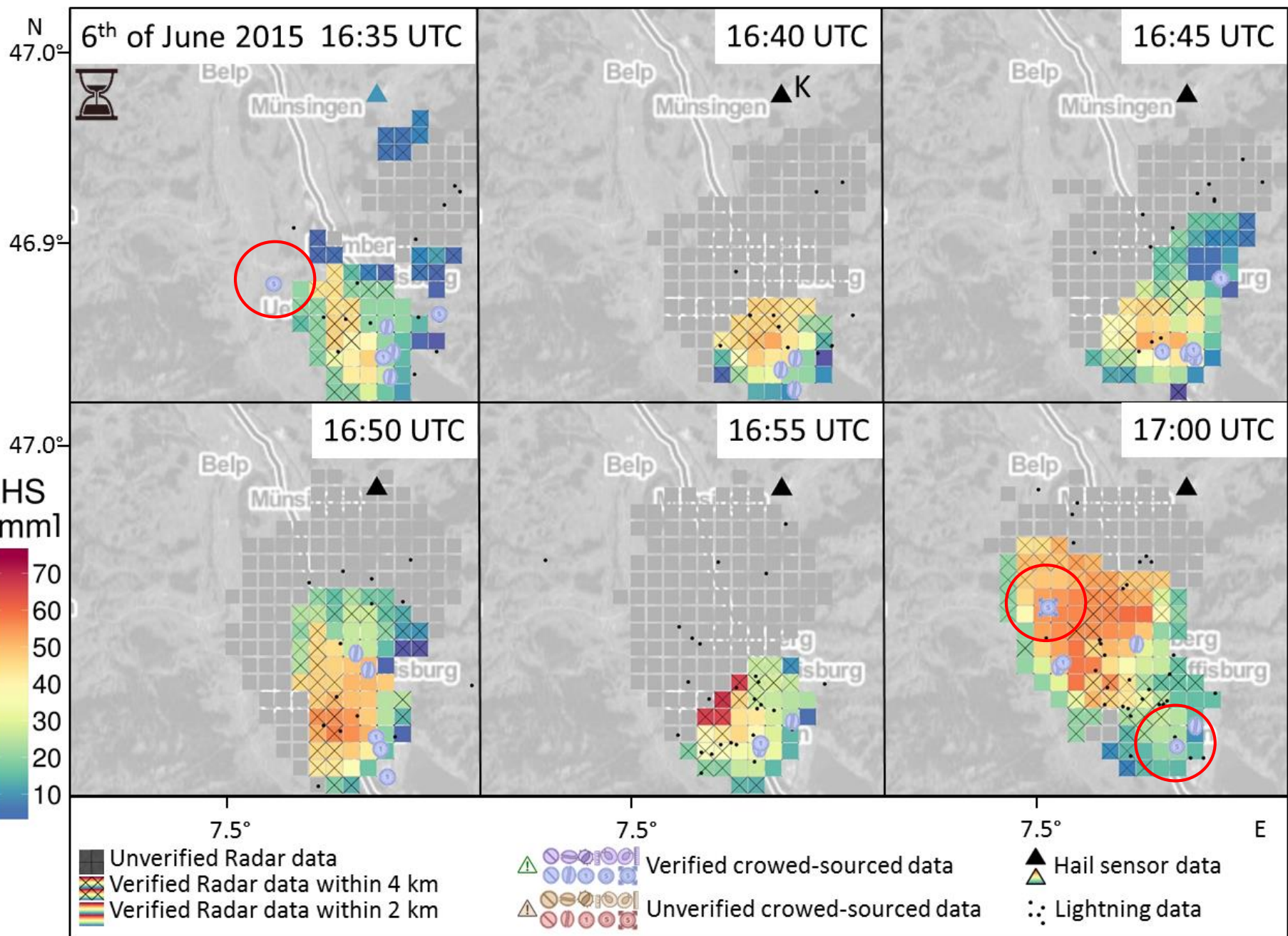


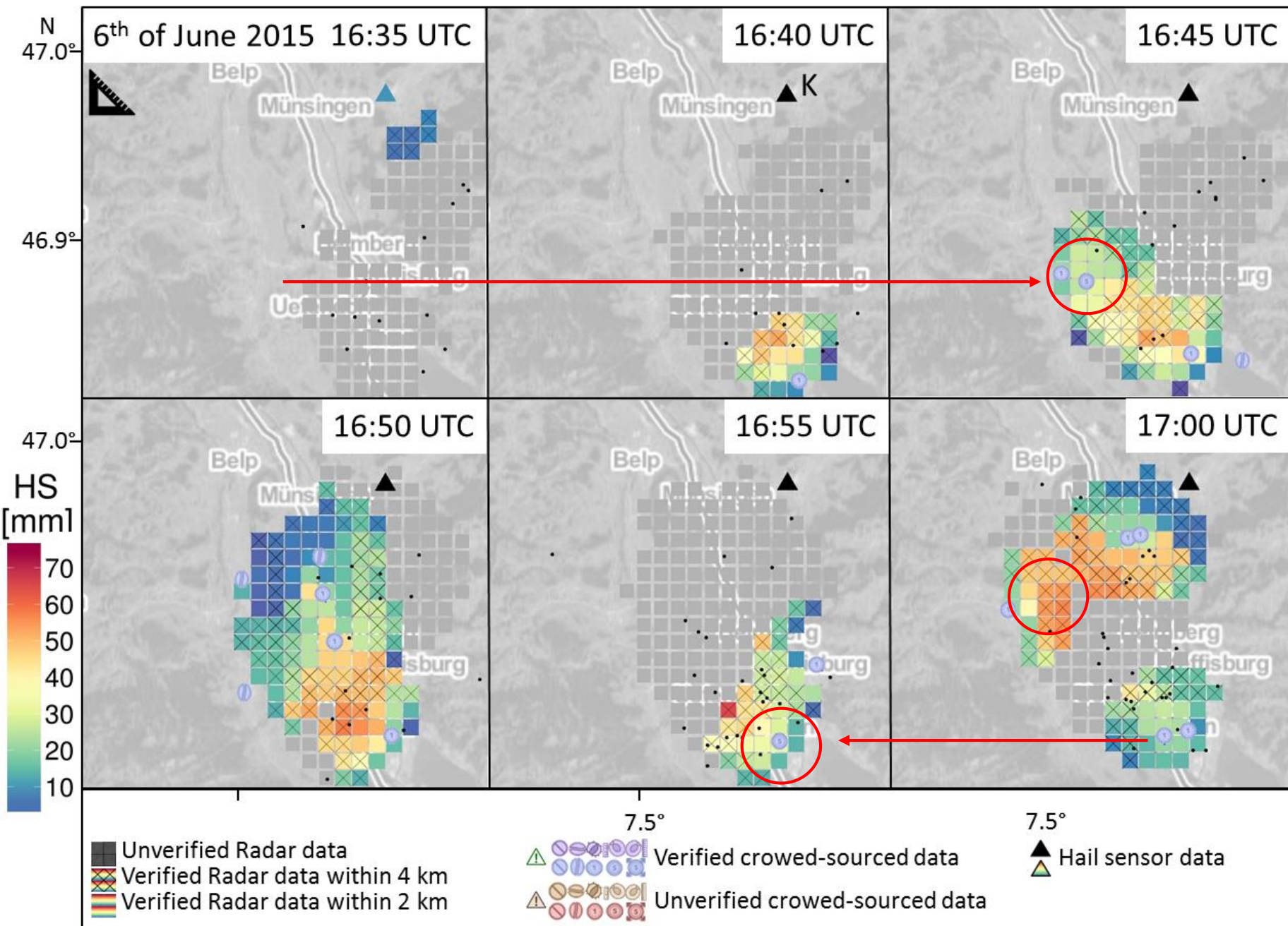
Inverse Distance Weighting



$$IDW = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{d_i^p}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{d_i^p}}$$

- p:= 2 for 
- p:= 3 for 
- p:= 4 for 
- p:= 5 for 

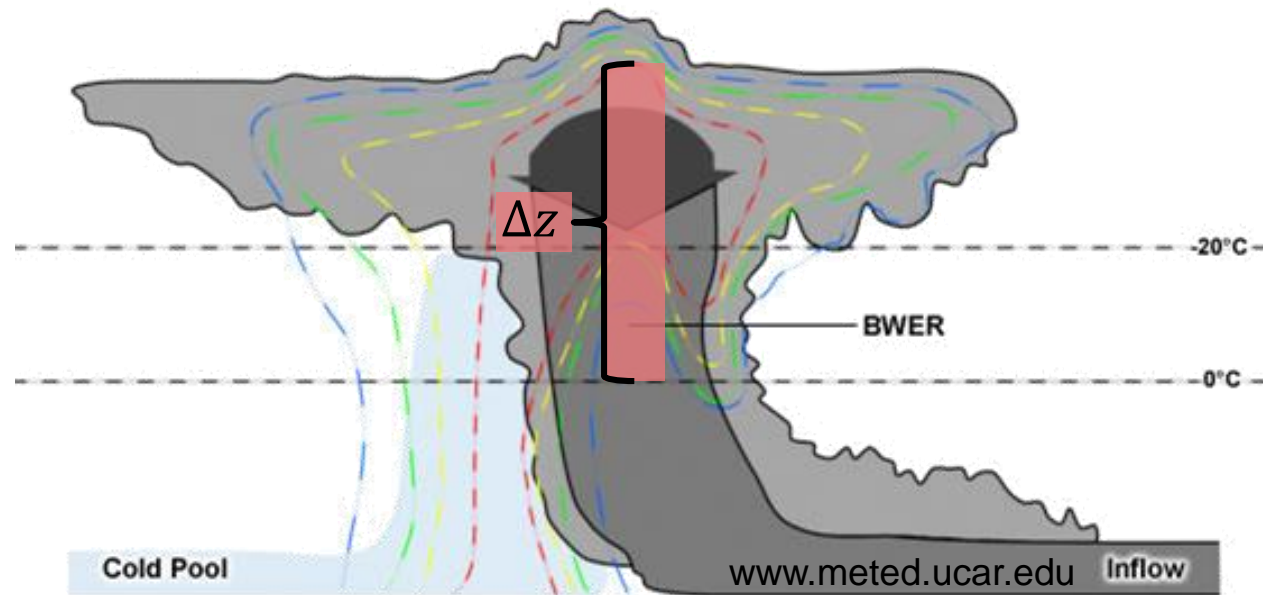




RCH

- > Probability Of Hail - POH [%] Waldvogel et al. (1979)
- > $\Delta z = ET45 - H0$
- > $\Delta z > 1.65 \text{ km} \rightarrow 0\% \text{ POH}$
- > $\Delta z > 5.5 \text{ km} \rightarrow 100\% \text{ POH}$

- > Maximum Expected Severe Hail Size (MESHS) [mm] Treloar. (1998)
- > $\Delta z = ET50 - H0$



Crowd-sourcing

- > «Crowdsourcing is the act of taking a job traditionally performed by a designed agent (usually an employee) and outsourcing it to an undefined, generally large group of people in the form of an open call» (Howe 2006)

- > UK Met Office:
 - Weather Observartion Website (Muller et al. 2015)

- > RNMI:
 - Weather Observartion Website (Koole and Siegmung 2016)

- > NSSL of NOAA:
 - mPING project (Elmore et al. 2014)

Crowd-sourcing

- > Verification studies:
 - Texts and photos in social media (Hyvärinen and Saltikoff 2010)
 - European Severe Weather Database (Betschart and Hering 2012)

- > Allocation process:
 - Time consuming
 - Costly
 - Low spatial and temporal coverage

Weather Research and Forecasting model

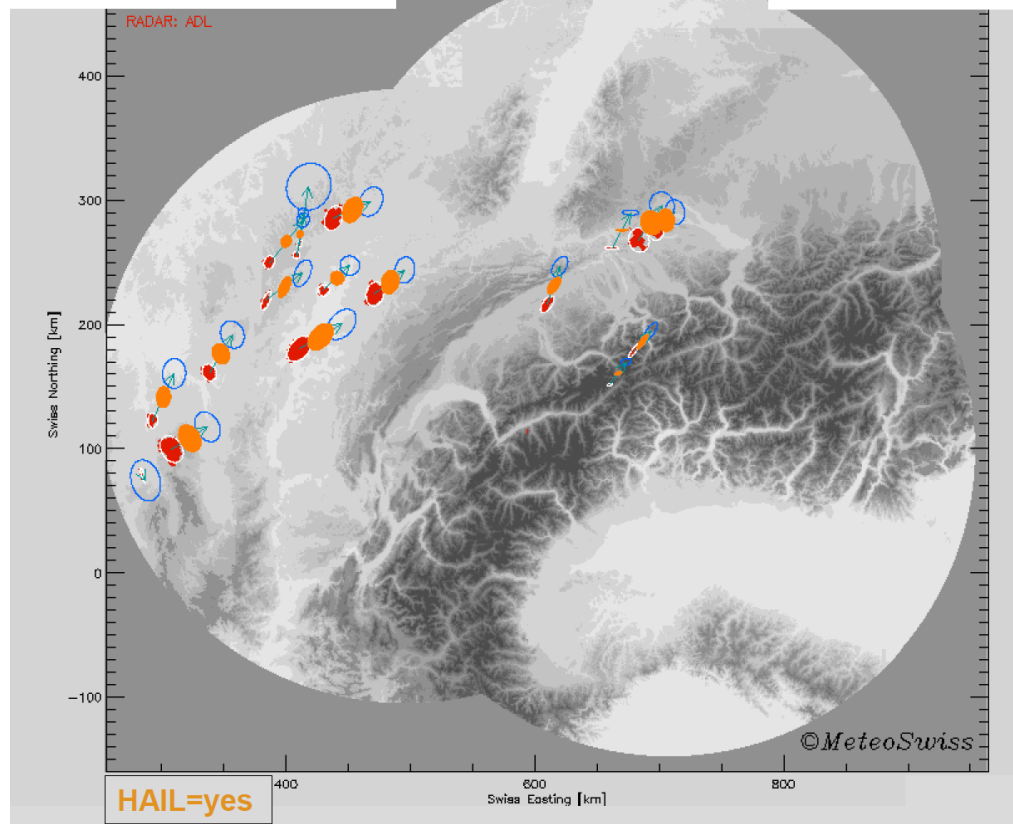
- > Version 3.6.1
- > Initial state from ECMWF analysis data
- > 1x1 km interpolation resolution from 2.12x1.35 km model resolution
- > 35 vertical levels
- > New Thompson scheme and Morrison double-moment scheme
- > Diagnostics HAILCAST-1D from the Air Force Weather Agency

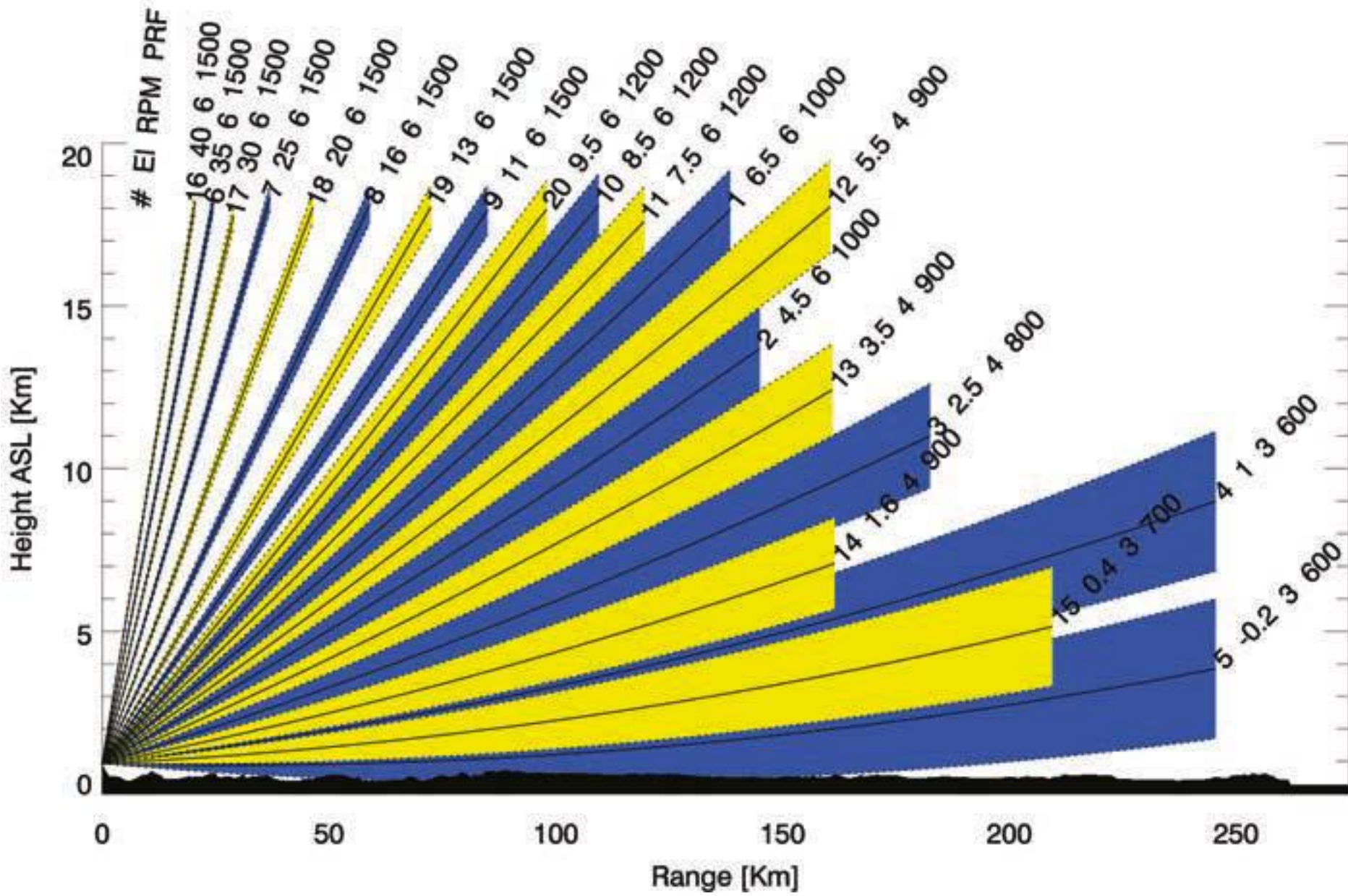
User feedback to hail warnings

- > Warning system based on TRT for warning regions
- > Volunteers
- > Receive warning SMS
- > (Reminding SMS)
- > Send confirmation

HAIL-forecast: +15 min

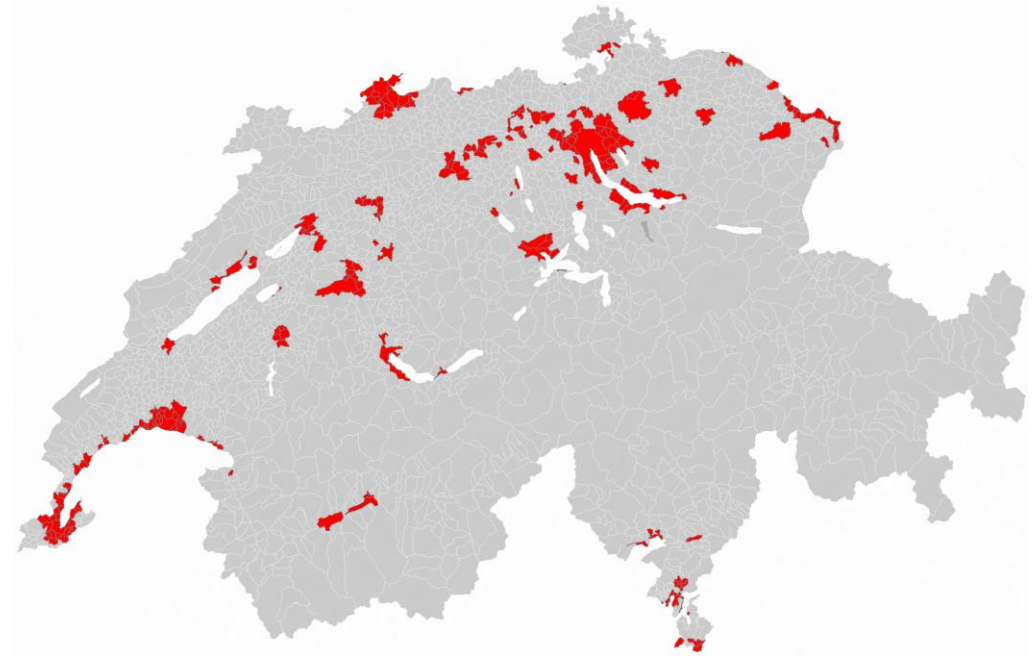
30.6.2012 17:15

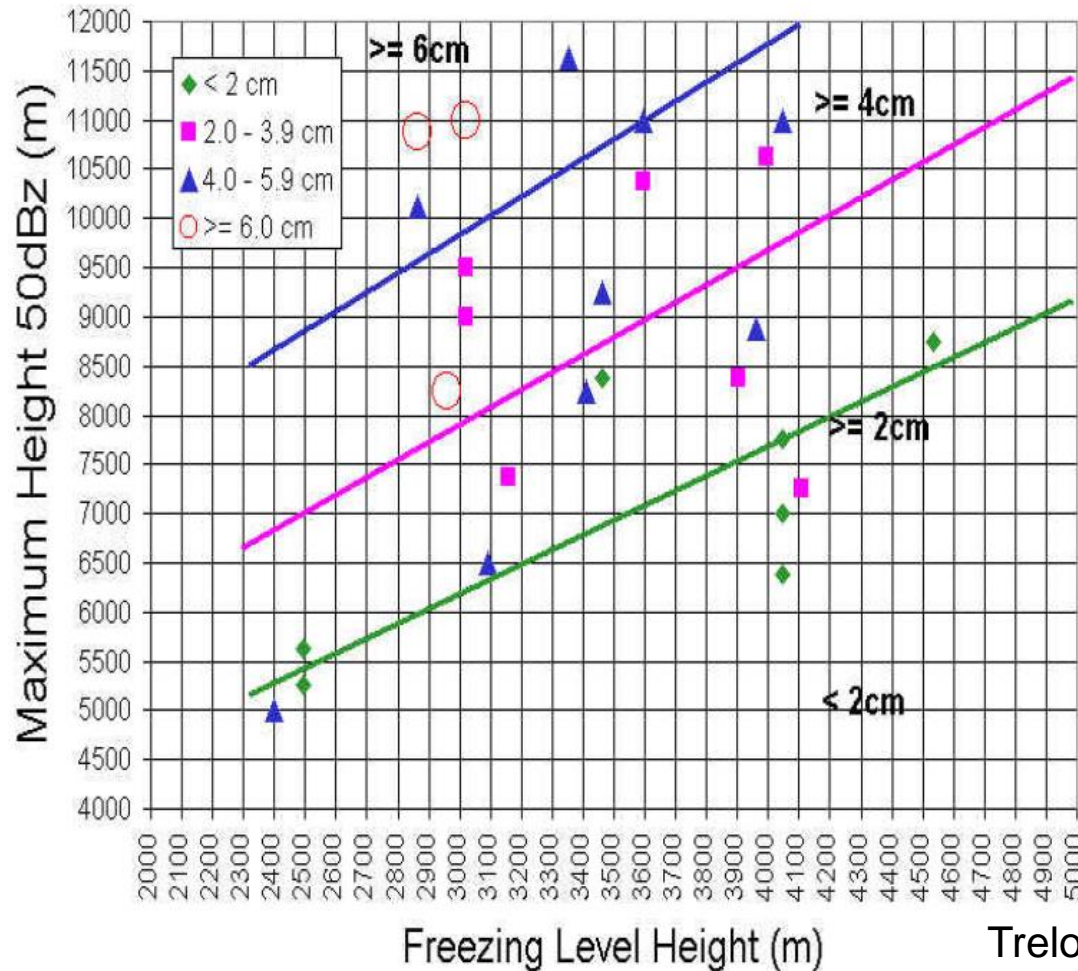




POH verification

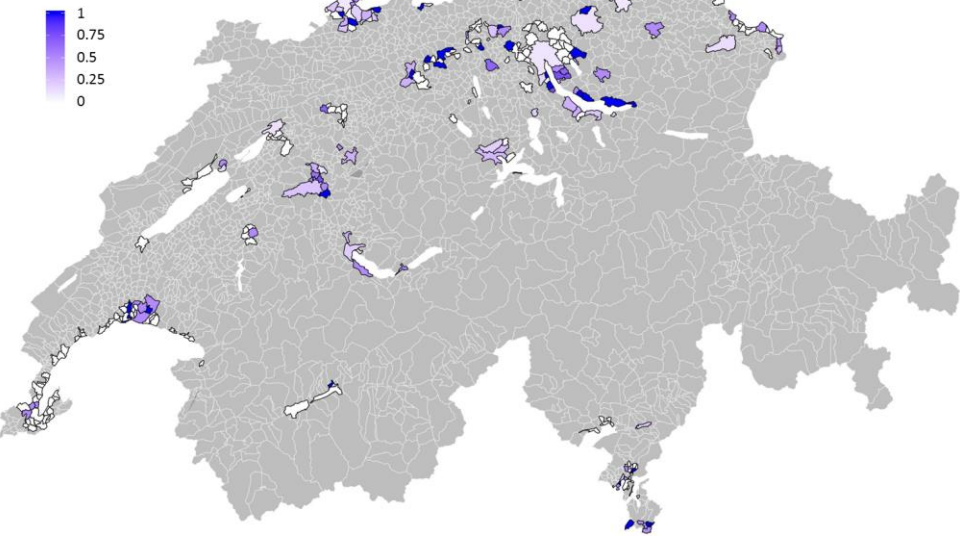
- > Swiss communities with
>= 30 % settlement area
- > daily resolution
- > Filtered reports:
>=45 dBZ
- > Filtered POH:
07 UTC 19 UTC
>= 80 %



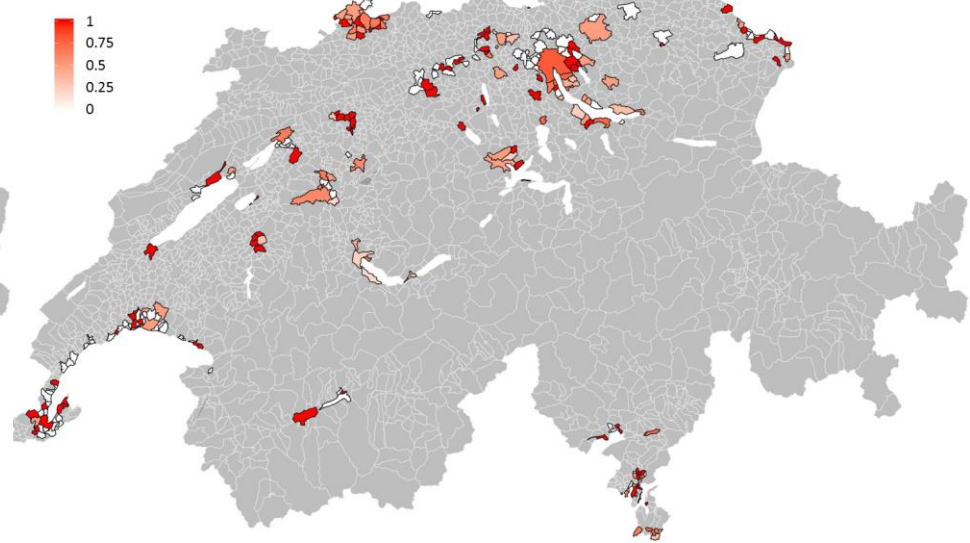


Treloar. (1998)

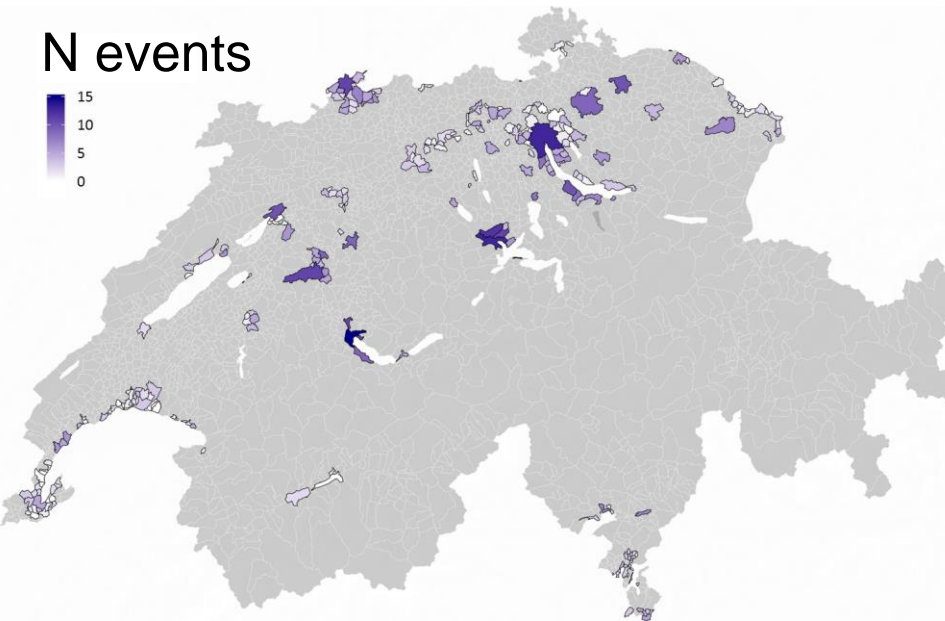
POD = 0.27



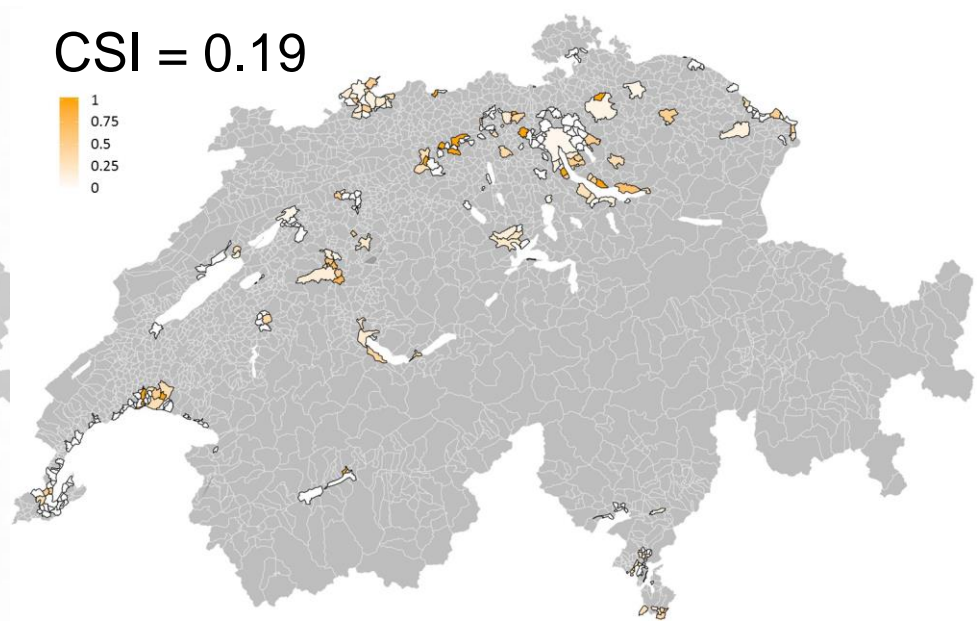
FAR = 0.38



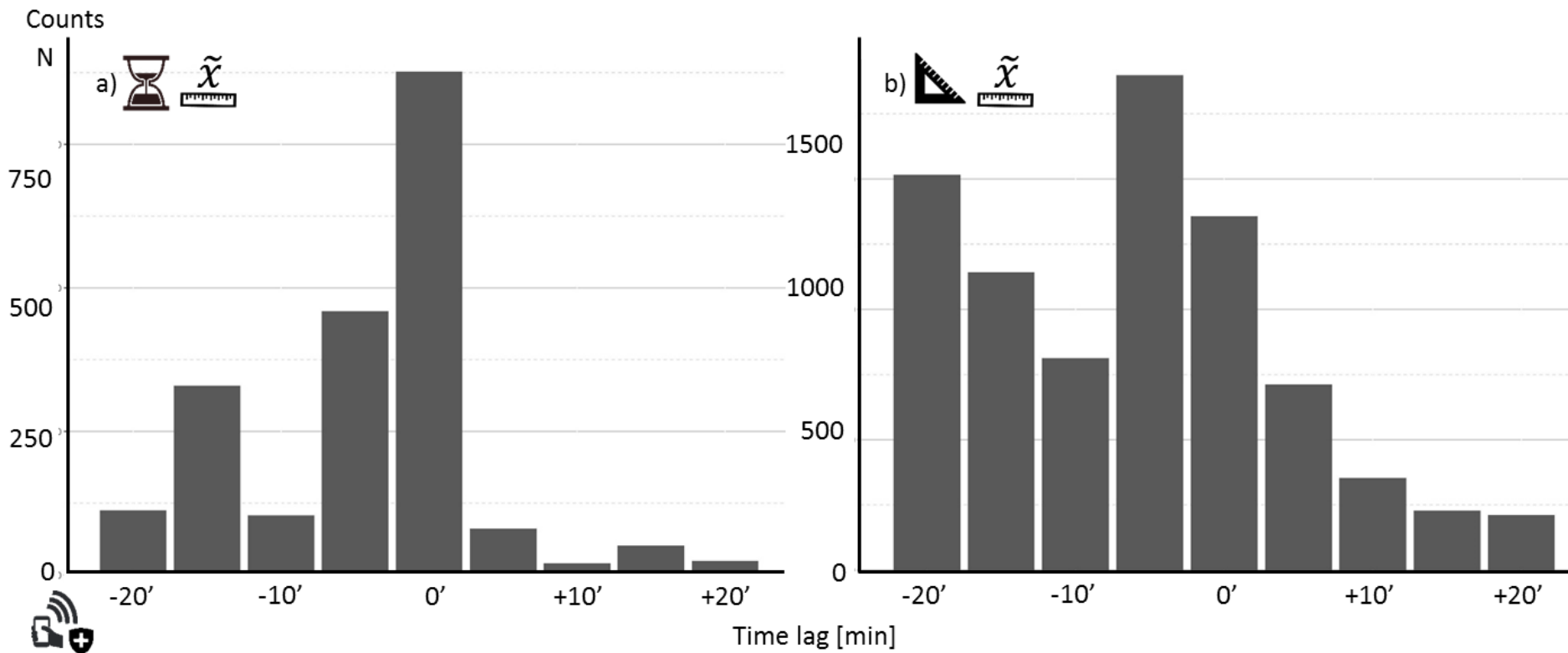
N events

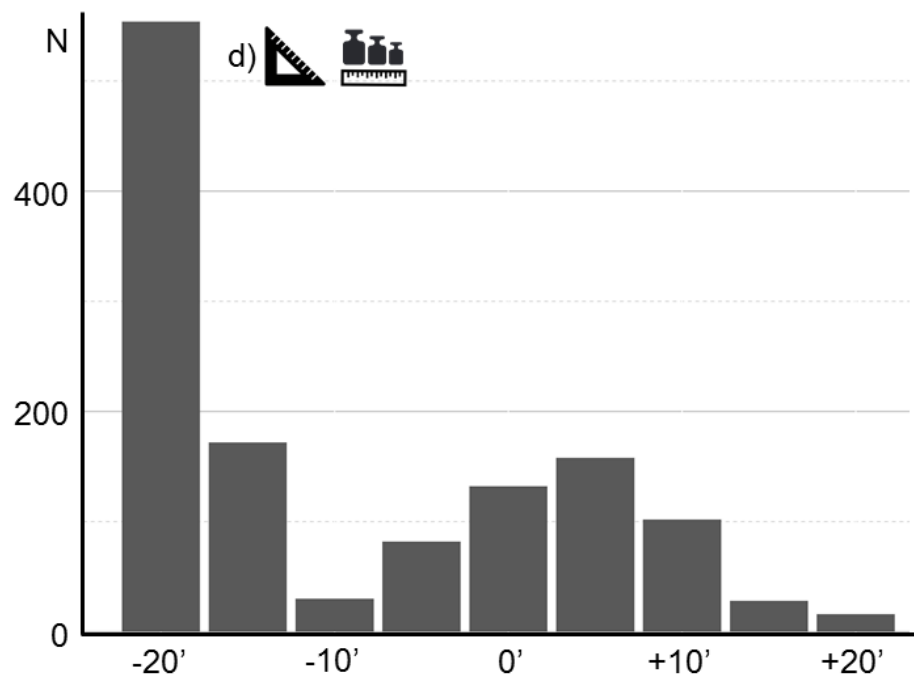
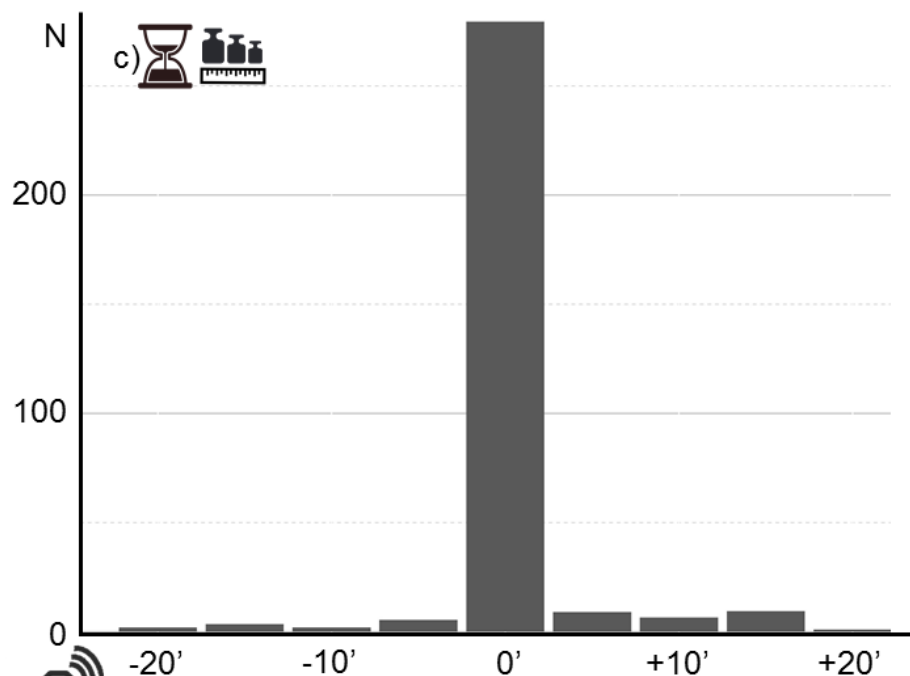
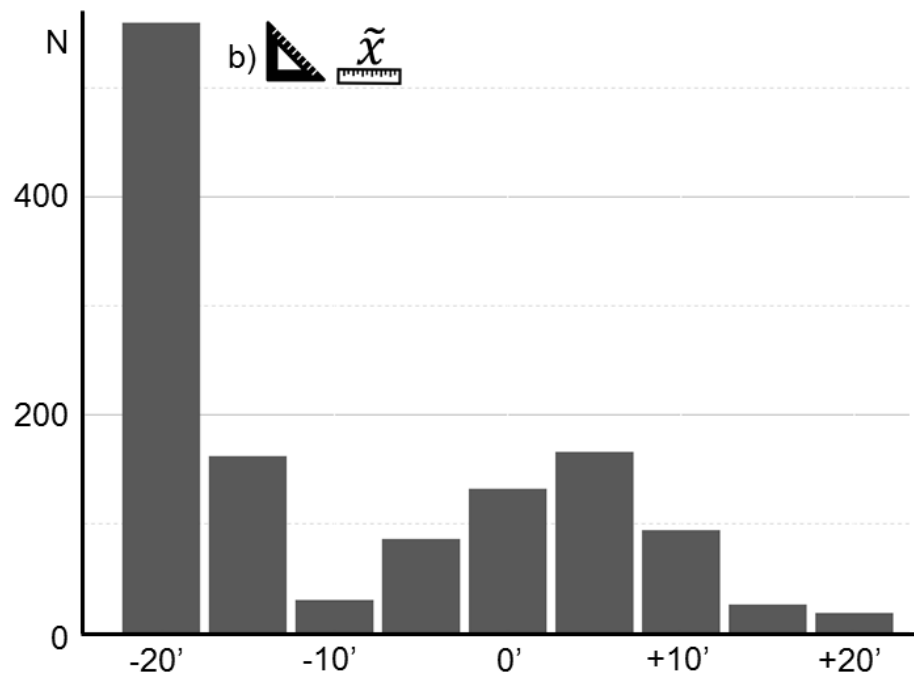
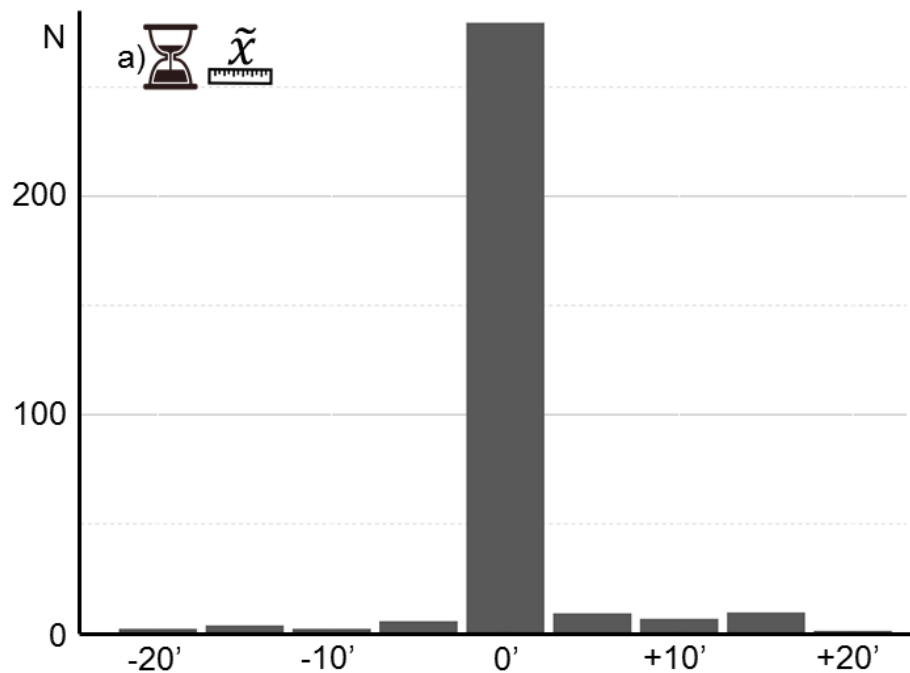


CSI = 0.19

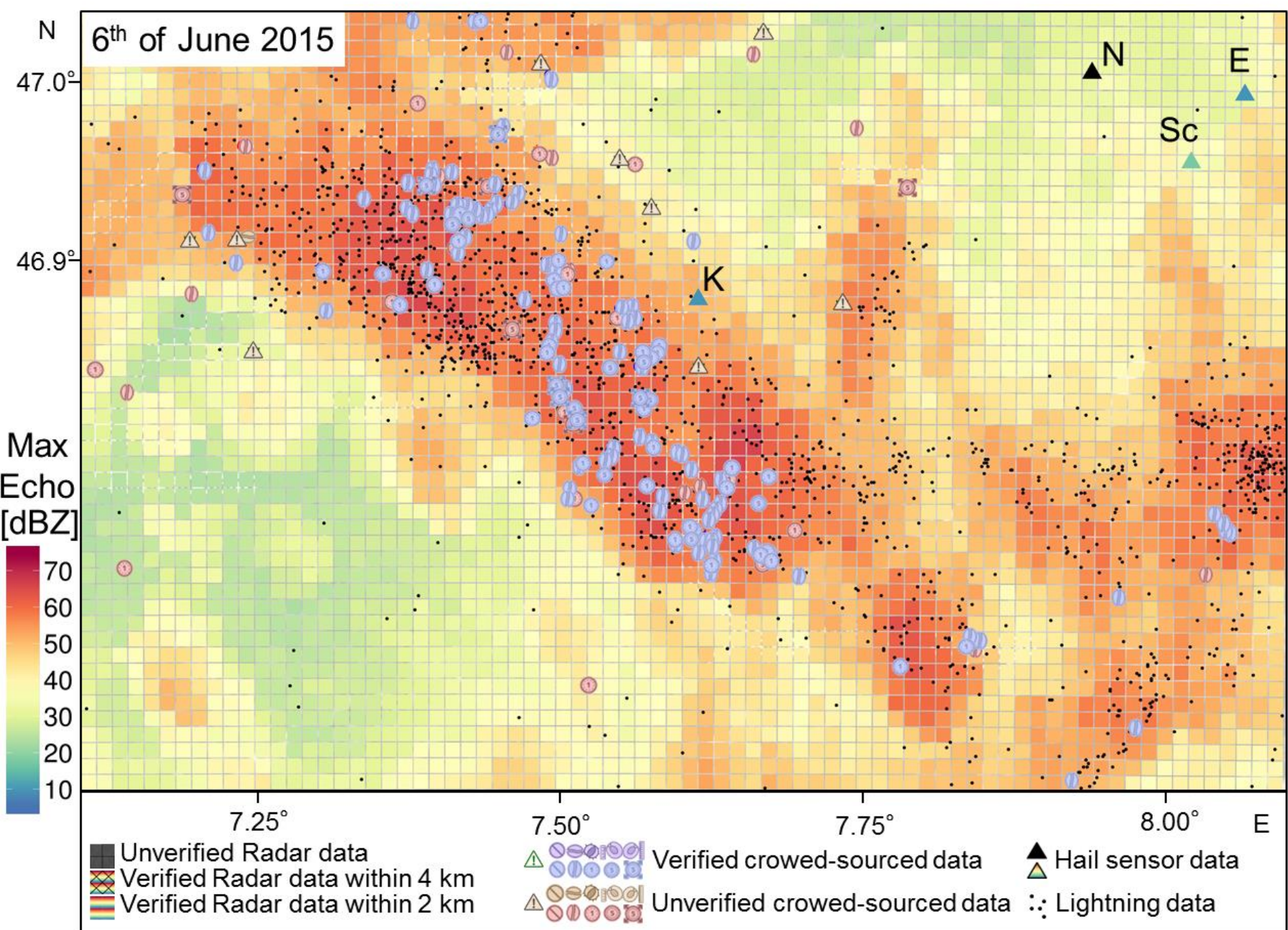


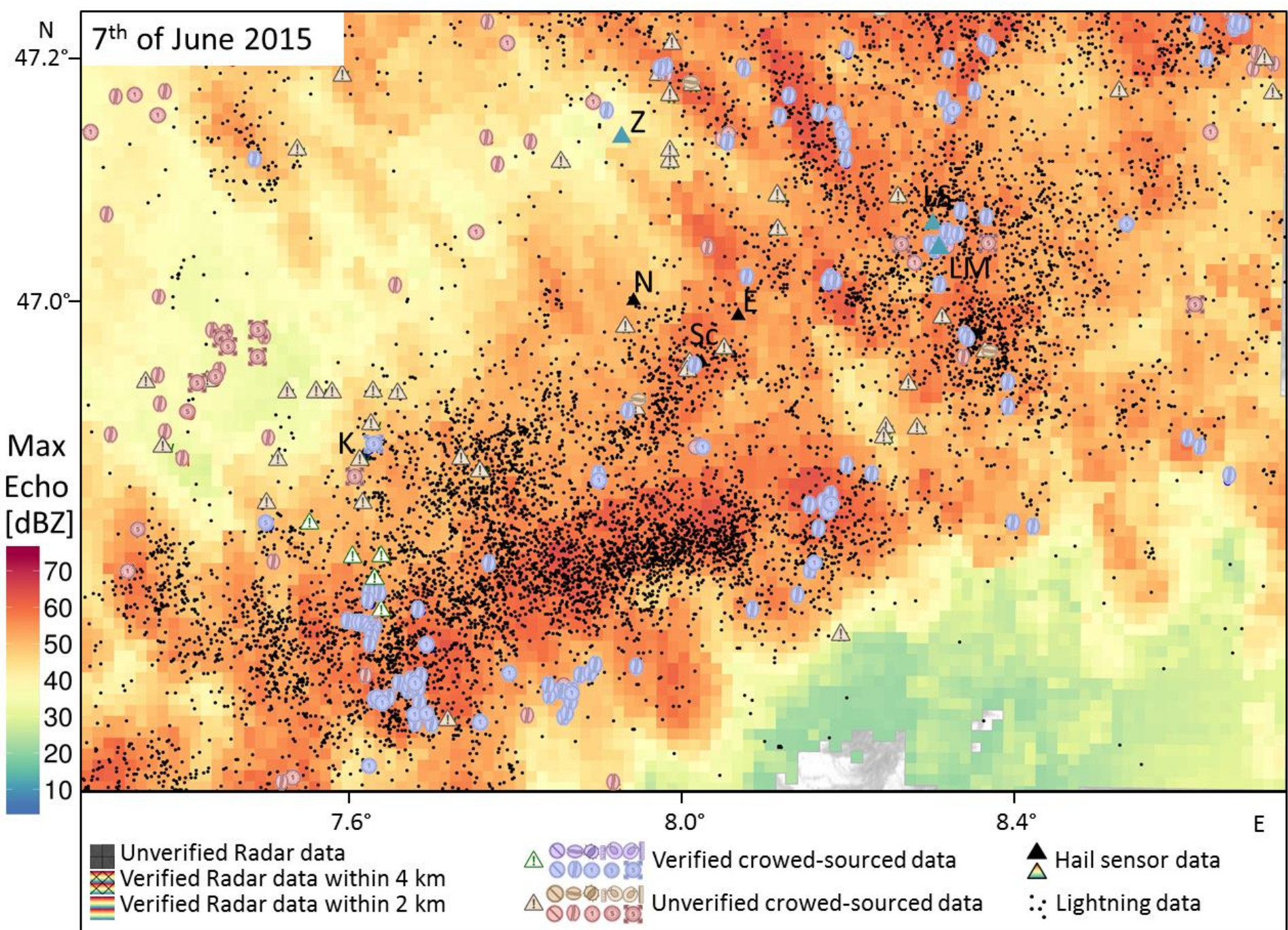
Appendix

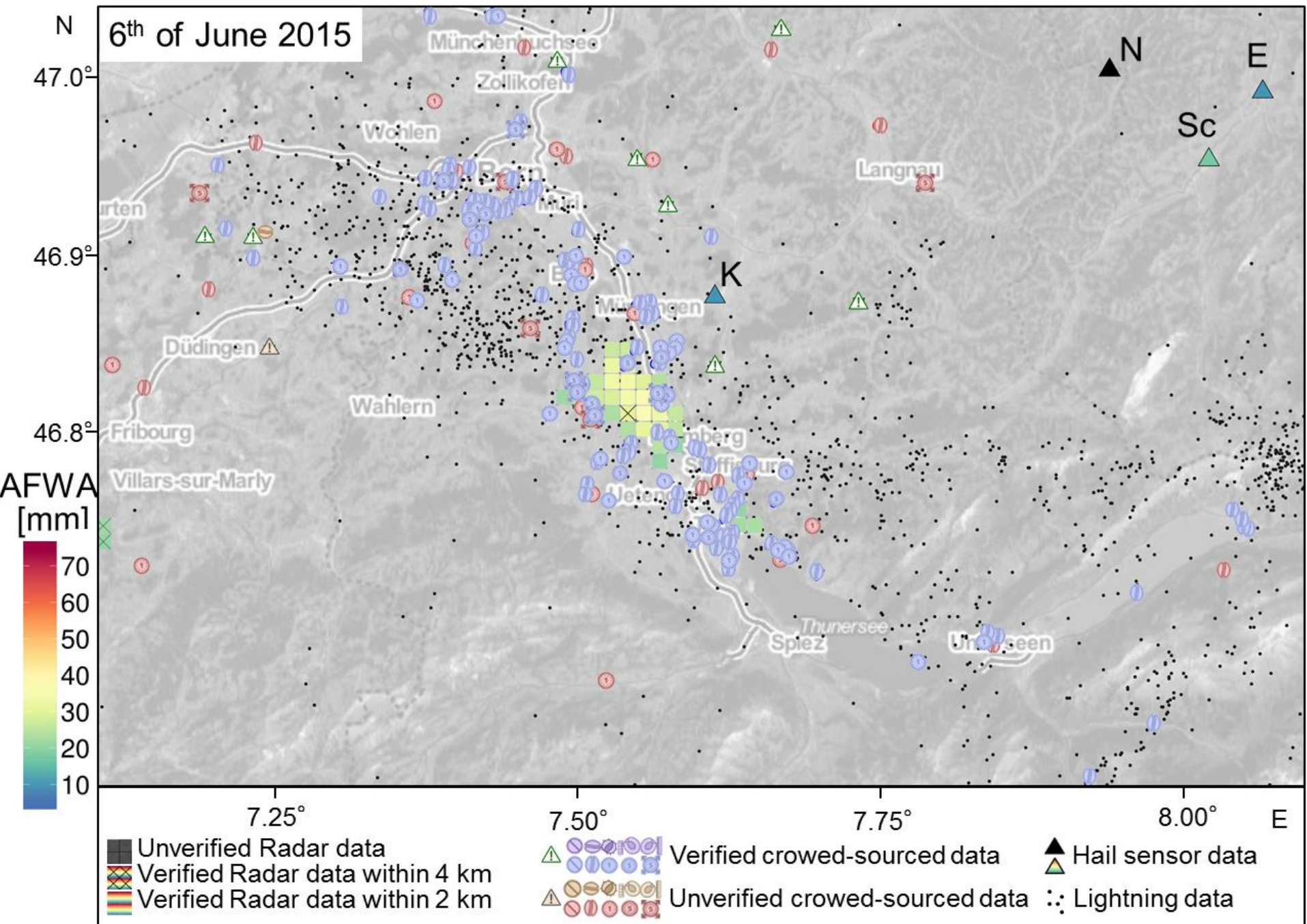


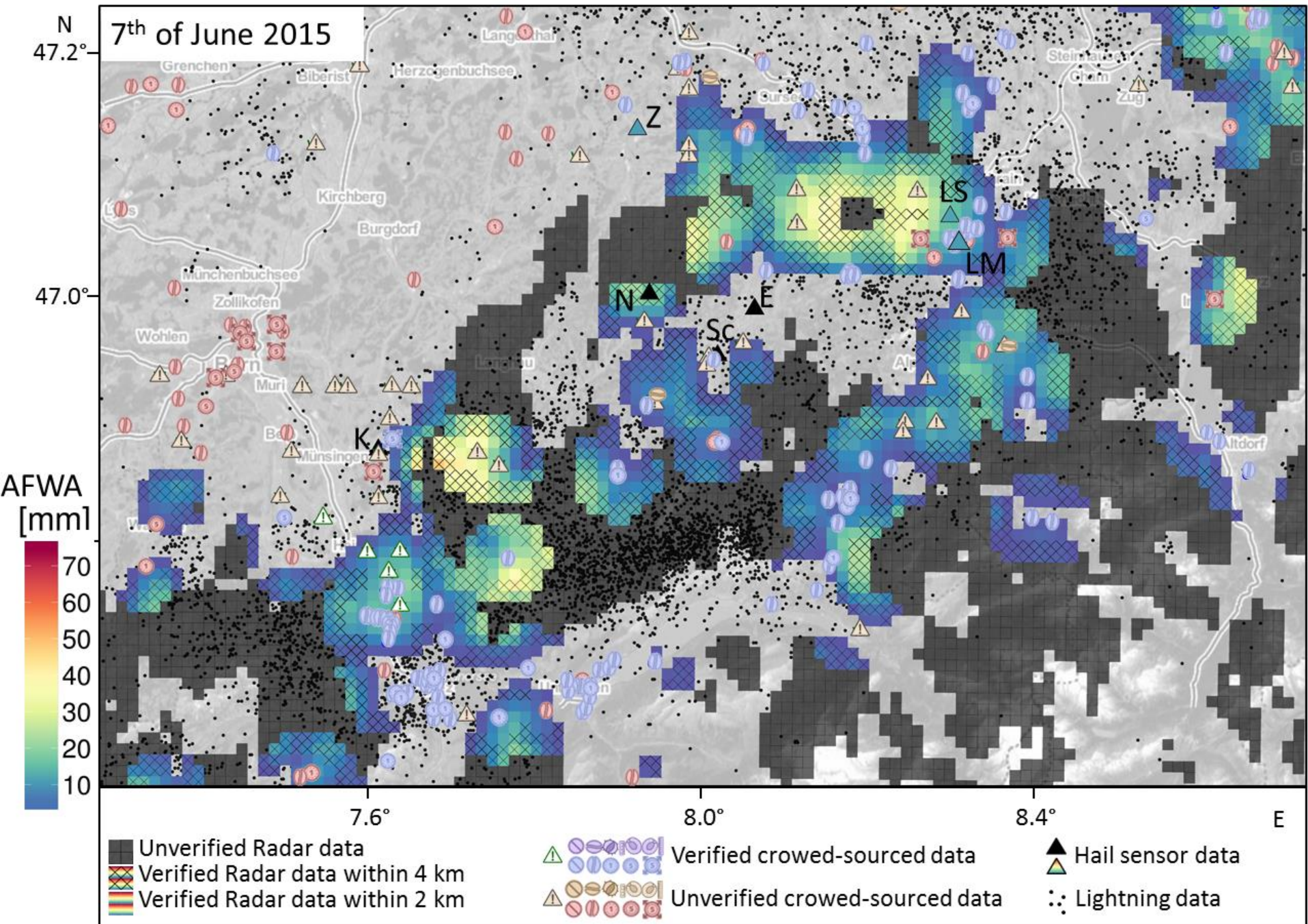


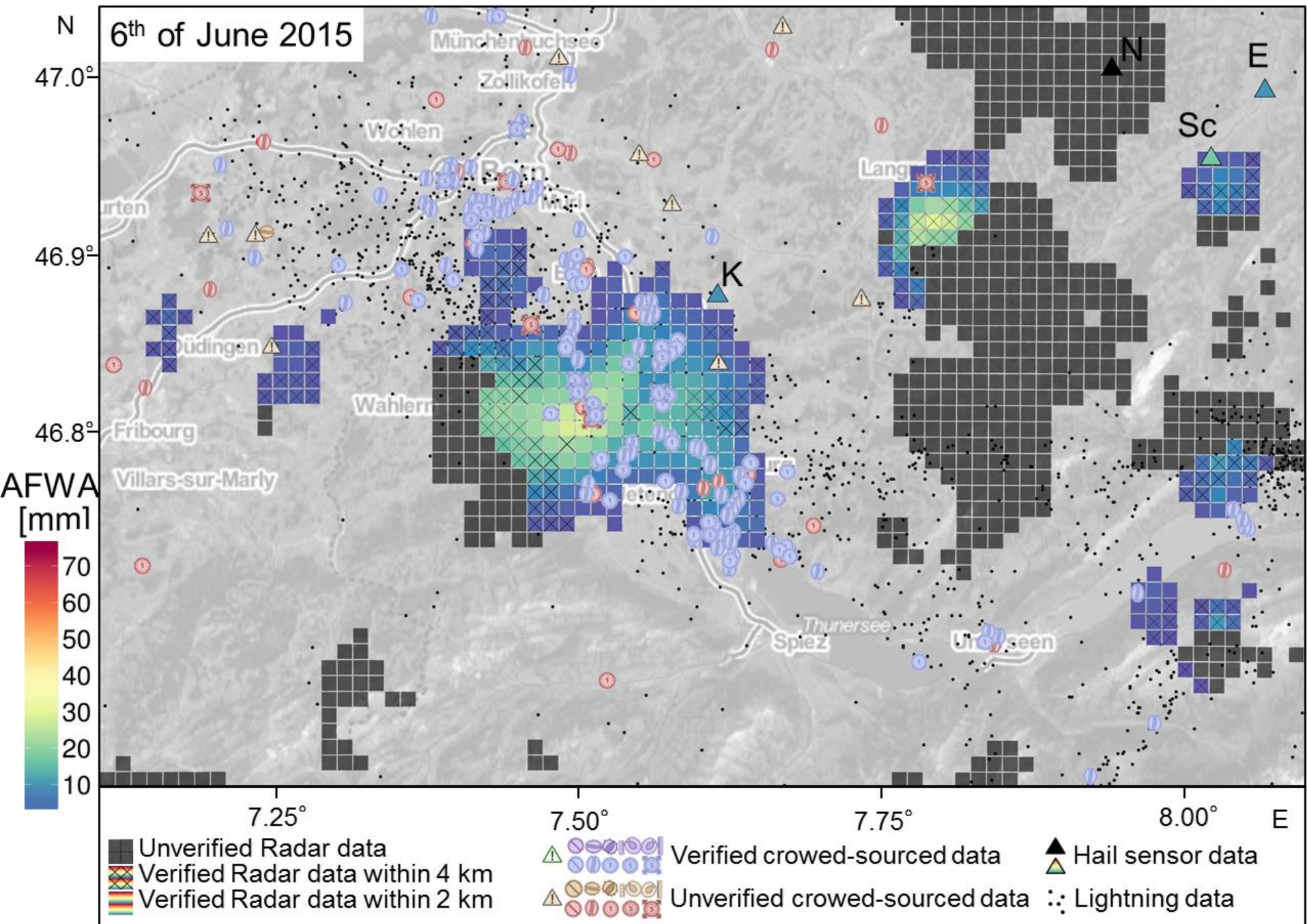
Time lag [min]

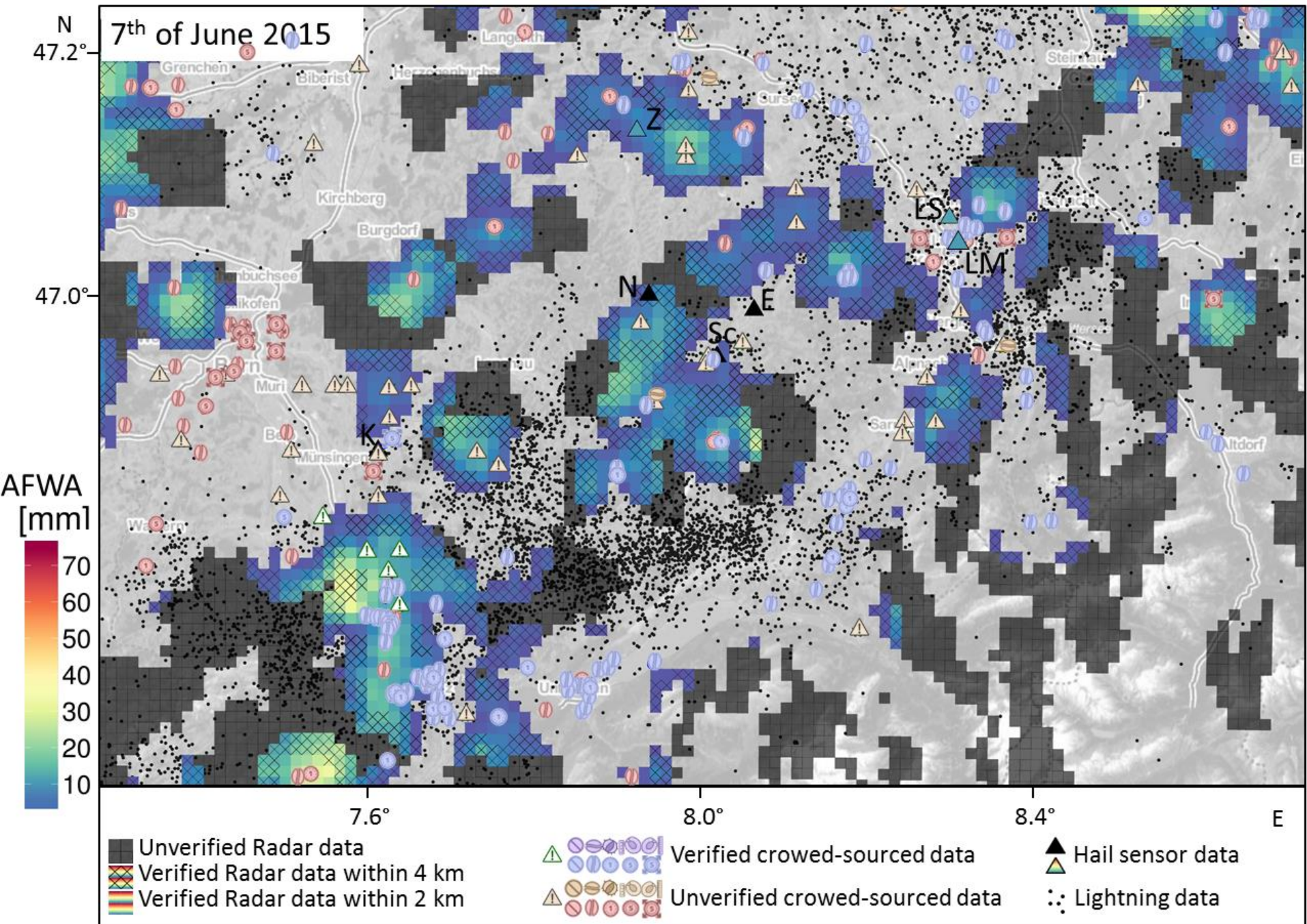


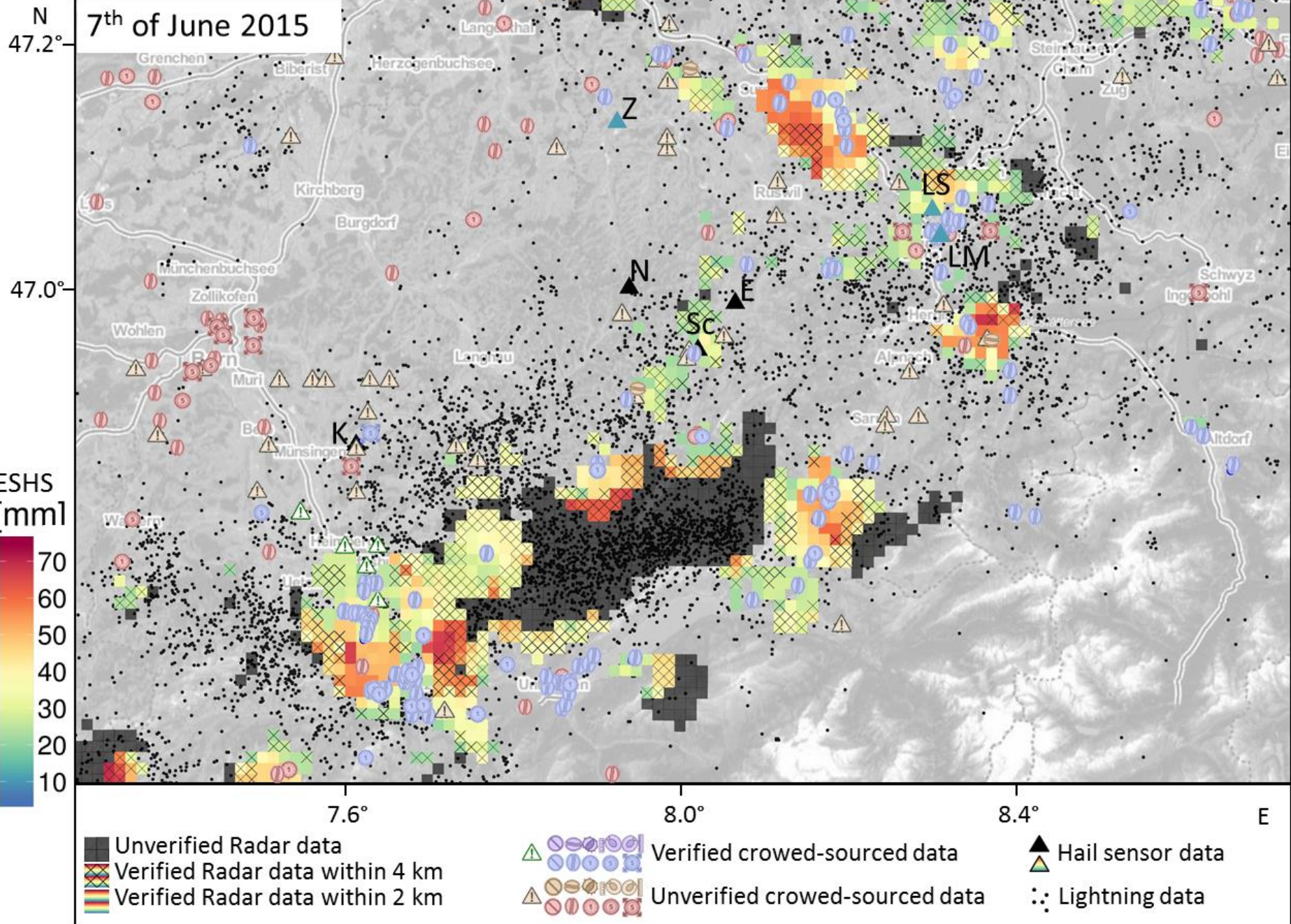


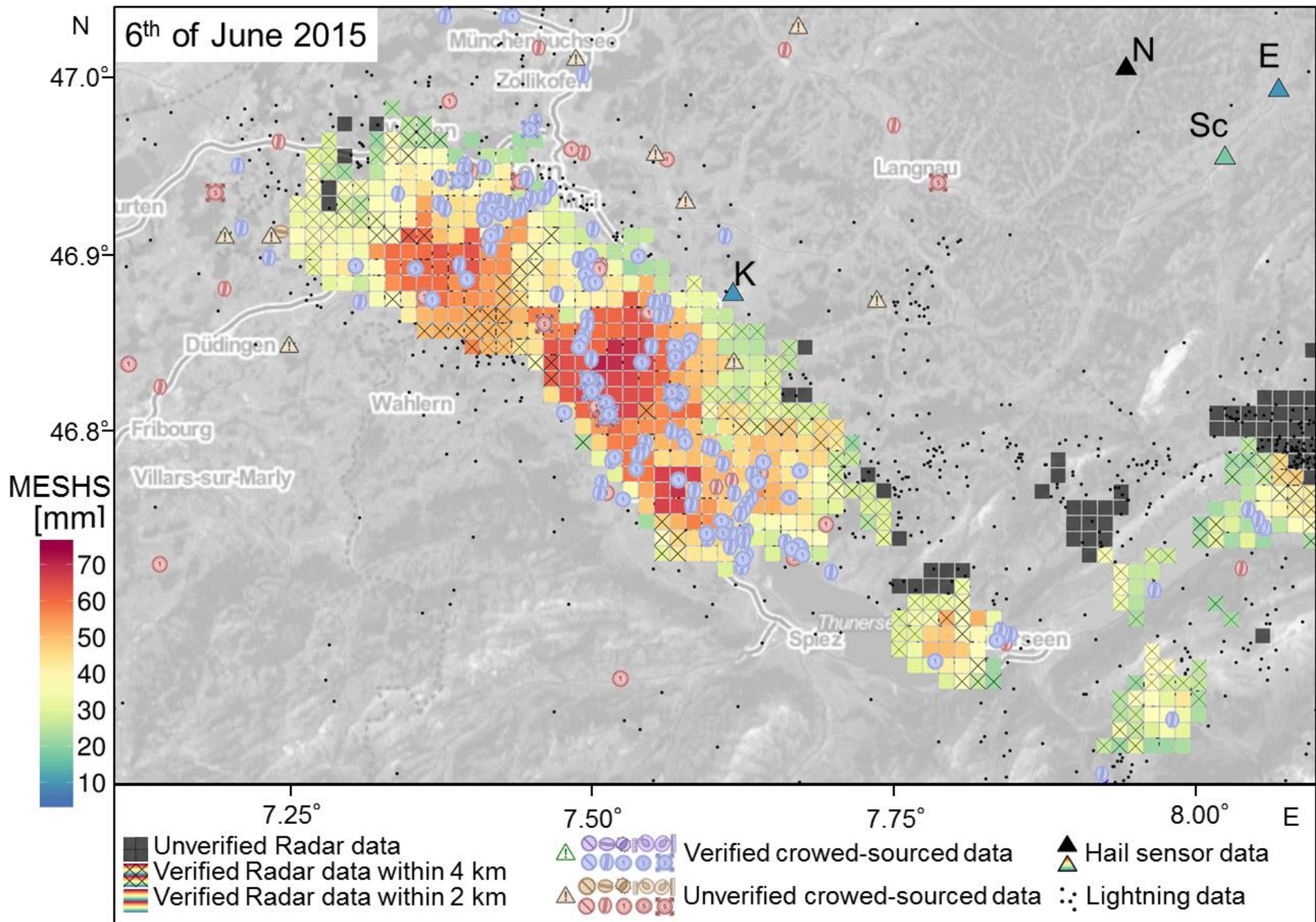






















	Matches		Mismatches		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
 *	260	2.9 %	8'549	97.1 %	8'809	100 %
	2'586	23.1 %	8'607	86.9 %	11'193	100 %
	1'045	26.4 %	2'909	73.6 %	3'954	100 %
	161	16.8 %	798	83.2 %	959	100 %
	65	3.6 %	1'753	96.4 %	1'818	100 %
Total	4'117	15.4 %	22'616	84.6 %	26'733	100 %

	Matches		Mismatches		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
 *	979	11.2 %	7'767	88.8 %	8'746	100 %
	4'511	40.6 %	6'583	59.4 %	11'094	100 %
	1'351	34.3 %	2'588	65.7 %	3'939	100 %
	214	22.5 %	739	77.5 %	953	100 %
	125	3.6 %	1'677	93.1 %	1'802	100 %
Total	7'180	27.1 %	19'354	84.6 %	26'534	100 %